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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, cold wave, high northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,616. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 7 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reported yesterday that Gen. Warren's night attack on Spion Kop had been successful, and that the British now held that eminence and commanded the Boer flank in such a way as probably to render their position untenable. The Boers, in spite of repeated attacks, had failed to retake the position captured by Gen. Warren. Count Tolstoi in an interview denounces Great Britain for making war on the Transvaal. Gen. French is expected to begin a forward movement at an early day. Confirmation has been received in London of the reported disagreement between the Transvaal and Orange Free State troops. Various reports as to the Emperor of China appeared yesterday. One of them is that he has committed suicide, while another says that he has been deposed in favor of Pu-Chun, the fourteen-year-old son of Prince Tuan. The German naval bill has been passed by the Bundesrath. The Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the German Empress, died at Dresden yesterday morning. The Archbishop of Paris has visited and condoled with the Assumptionist Fathers, whose order was dissolved by the French Correctional Tribunal. John Ruskin was buried at Coniston in the presence of a large number of mourners from all parts of the United Kingdom. In the French Chamber of Deputies the interpellation of the Government on the conspiracy trials was postponed for a month. Emperor William's play, "The Iron Tooth," is to be produced to-night. There are many cases of influenza in Berlin and throughout Italy. West African tribesmen attacked members of the British West African frontier force.—Pages 1. and 7.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate three bills were passed, including one appropriating $200,000 for the equipment of the Metropolitan Museum. A minor bill was passed in the Assembly. Resolutions were introduced in both houses and passed, calling upon Congress to arm the National Guard with modern guns. The report of the State Commerce Commission was transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor, with a message, in which he approves most of its recommendations. The report finds the New York Central Railroad especially culpable in maintaining differentials against New York. Senator Ahearn introduced a bill specifying the salaries to be paid to the school teachers. The Governor also sent in the report of the Canal Commission and indorsed its recommendations. Senator Ellsworth introduced a bill allowing the abandonment of proposed lines by street railway companies without forfeiture of charter.—Pages 5 and 9.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate Mr. Chandler yesterday announced that the Quay case would not be brought up this week. Mr. Chandler also reproached the Southern Senators for their utterances on the race question. The Senate Committee on Commerce discussed a bill for the creation of a Department of Commerce.—Pages 1 and 8.

**Page 2.**

It is generally believed in Albany that ex-Senator Hendricks of Syracuse has been offered Payn's place as Superintendent of Insurance, and that he will accept.

**Page 3.**

The New Amsterdam Gas Company, which two months ago raised its price to the legal rate, in the hope that the other companies would follow suit, lowered it from $1.05 to 65 cents.

A statement purporting to be a translation of a paper by Emilo Aguinaldo appeared in The Springfield Daily Republican of yesterday. Aguinaldo says in it that he was deceived by Admiral Dewey and other American Commanders, who assured him that they were speaking on behalf of the United States Government when they told him that the Americans had no intention of annexing the Philippines. Gen. Schwan defeated a large body of insurgents at San Diego, and there is now said to be no considerable force of Filipinos remaining under one command.

**Page 4.**

The Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee yesterday declared for Mr. Bryan for the nomination for President.

**Page 5.**

August Kallmeyer, the favored suitor of Miss Marie Gore of Dobbs Ferry, was assaulted after escorting her home. One of his rivals for the young woman's regard is suspected of the crime.

**Page 10.**

It is estimated that the approaches to the East River bridge between Pike Slip, Manhattan, and Washington Street, Brooklyn, will cost $8,000,000, making the total cost of the structure $23,000,000.

The Executive Committee of the Savings Banks Association yesterday discussed the bill now pending providing for a tax on real estate mortgages. Opinion was divided, and a full meeting of the association will be held. A bill introduced in the Assembly provides for deduction of taxes paid from interest due on mortgages.

**Page 14.**

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has issued a statement in reply to the charge of George Crocker, who is suing for alleged encroachment upon his property from the overhang of the company's building.

The West End Woman's Republican Association yesterday discussed reform for the west side, and, incidentally, defects in trolley and cable car service, and the difference between a saloon and a "Raines law hotel."

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## UNKNOWN VESSEL WRECKED.

### Went Ashore in Bay St. George, and Afterward Drove Out to Sea—Believed to be an American Ship.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 25.—News has just been received that a large unknown vessel went ashore on Foxtail Point in Bay St. George Jan. 17. Her spars were all gone and a lot of wreckage was along her side, but she showed no sign of men or boats. A southeast gale on Saturday drove the vessel off the shore and the ice prevented anybody getting near the scene of the wreck.

The wrecked vessel is believed to be a large American sailing ship, probably lumber laden. It is feared the crew have perished.

The hull has been sorely buffeted, either before or after striking the coast, and such portions of the wreckage as lined the shore were split into fragments.

The Government officials have arranged to find out the name of the vessel if possible.

## OBJECT TO RAILROAD TAX.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 25.—An injunction will be served on Sheriff T. J. Davis of Vernon Parish restraining county officers from collecting a five-mill tax for five years voted in 1895 to the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. Non-residents are the complainants.

Among the plaintiffs are George, Edward, Howard, Frank, and Helen Gould, who own between them some 20,000 acres in the parish. The plaintiffs charge fraud in the election and promulgation of returns.

A similar suit filed by the taxpayers was recently compromised by the railroad releasing resident taxpayers from present payment of the tax.

**Fastest Train Between New York and St. Louis**

Leaves New York every morning via Pennsylvania Railroad. No extra fare.—Adv.

**Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!**
Recommended by eminent physicians for purity.
—Adv.

## DISAGREEMENT OVER RAPID TRANSIT BOND

### Contractor McDonald and Surety Companies at Odds.

### HE ASKS TEN DAYS' MORE TIME

### Companies Demand 1 Per Cent. a Year on $5,000,000 to Guarantee the Construction of the Road.

There was considerable speculation yesterday over the fact that John B. McDonald, the successful bidder for the tunnel contract, had asked President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission to grant him the extra ten days allowed under the terms of the advertisement for bids in which to deposit his $1,000,000 in cash or securities and the $5,060,000 construction bond.

One story was that Mr. McDonald would have to throw up the contract on account of trouble to be encountered in getting the steel necessary for the construction of the road, and another was that he had been unable to get together the $1,000,000 in cash or securities which he must deposit. Both of these stories were wide of the mark, according to the contractor and his friends, but there is another trouble which the contractor hopes to have straightened out before his time expires, and this is said to lie wholly with the surety companies named by Mr. McDonald to guarantee his bonds.

The companies named as sureties on the $1,000,000 continuing bond and the $5,000,000 construction bond are the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland, and the American Surety Company of New York. The fees required by the bonding companies in such cases are fixed arbitrarily by the officers of the institutions. The fee is usually a percentage of the face of the bond, and in view of the fact that this is to be the largest item of business of this class yet awarded, it was expected by the contractor that a reasonably low rate of compensation for the surety would be demanded.

There is also another circumstance which entered into Mr. McDonald's calculations and on which his friends say he was justified in expecting liberal treatment from the surety companies. The construction of the road is to be awarded to sub-contractors and from each of these Mr. McDonald will exact a bond at least as large as the one he will have to give for the same amount of work. As a matter of fact, the bonds to be exacted by him from the sub-contractors would be larger in proportion than his own bond, so that should anything happen he would be fully indemnified against loss. The bonds of the sub-contractors in all probability would amount to $7,500,000. Mr. McDonald would naturally be the sole judge of the sufficiency of the sureties offered to him, and it is to be expected that he would exact from the sub-contractors bonds from the same companies by which he secured the city. This would mean the turning over to the companies named of a volume of business closely approximating $13,500,000, including his own bonds, so that Mr. McDonald's friends contend that he should receive the best possible terms from the surety concerns.

ADVANTAGE OF THE COMPANIES.

According to the story told yesterday by a gentleman who is closer to the contractor than any one else in this city, and who is absolutely in his confidence as regards the details of this contract, Mr. McDonald has been unable to obtain fair treatment from the surety companies. To use this gentleman's language, the surety companies think they have the contractor in a position where he will have to avail himself of their services as bondsmen, and they mean to make all they can out of him. They have demanded, it is said, a rate of 1 per cent. a year on the construction bond of $5,000,000, and in addition to this rate they are also said to have made other stipulations as to the continuance of the bond at the percentage stated for a certain time.

Mr. McDonald made a decided protest against this demand, and pointed out to the companies that he was in a position to turn over to them about $7,500,000 of additional business in the shape of bonds from subcontractors. He told them that although he desired no commission on this business, he yet expected that it would enter into the calculation in determining the rate on his bonds.

The same authority said that the surety companies absolutely refused to make any concessions, and there was a succession of warm passages between the authorities of the companies and Mr. McDonald which ended with a threat from at least two of the former that they would withdraw from the matter entirely unless their terms were met or if there was danger of any friction. It is for this reason that Mr. McDonald made the request of Mr. Orr to extend his time for qualifying ten days from to-morrow, when the original ten days allowed from the time of the awarding of the contract would expire. It is said that Mr. McDonald may be forced into line by the surety companies, but that in the additional ten days, if allowed, he will make every effort to get the other bondsmen to induce those named to make more favorable terms with him.

"It is a downright outrage," said the contractor's friend yesterday, "and McDonald can't be blamed if he takes all the time necessary to file his bonds. I don't doubt but that some of the people who are now trying to trim him are among those who were shouting the loudest for rapid transit and offering to do all in their power, as long as it did not affect their pockets, to get it. Now when it looks assured they put every obstacle in the way of the man who wants to engineer the greatest project ever attempted.

"One per cent. on McDonald's bond alone would be $50,000 a year, and on the $7,500,000 of bonds from the sub-contractors the percentage would be $75,000. An annual income of $125,000 a year for the bond companies would not be a bad thing. I'd rather have their end of it at that rate than the contractor's. So far as the $1,000,000 in cash or securities is concerned, I know that that is ready at any time. The whole trouble is with the construction bond of $5,000,000. When that is arranged, Mr. McDonald will be in a position to fulfill every item of his contract."

NO TROUBLE ABOUT STEEL.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday to the effect that Mr. McDonald had based his bid of $35,000,000 for the construction of the tunnel and the equipment of the railroad on a contract which he had with the Carnegie Steel Company for supplying the steel. This contract, it was said, was made when the price of steel was much lower than at present, and it was asserted that the Carnegie Company had so many orders ahead of Mr. McDonald's that it would be impossible to fill the latter in time. It was also said that while the contractor would be indemnified for any loss he might sustain for the non-delivery of the material he could not undertake under the circumstances to go on with the work and would forfeit his deposit of $150,000.

"This rumor about the steel is absurd," said Mr. McDonald yesterday. "I shall be able to get all the steel I need without any trouble, and in plenty of time. I don't know what good the circulation of these rumors is going to do to the originators, but I will say that nothing but death can stop me from qualifying as a contractor or prevent me from carrying out the contract."

Mr. McDonald admitted that he had seen President Orr, but would not say on what subject. It is understood that he offered to deposit the $1,000,000 at once, but was told that the bonds would have to be filed at the same time. He told Mr. Orr that he would need time for that.

Mr. Orr said that Mr. McDonald told him that he might need a few days' more time, but did not say that he had granted the extension, which, under the terms of the contract, is a matter solely within his discretion.

"Will you grant the time desired by Mr. McDonald within the limit?" Mr. Orr was asked.

"I have not said that it was actually asked," he replied. "Mr. McDonald said he might need a few more days. His time does not expire until Saturday and we want an underground road."

Mr. Orr several days ago said that he would do everything in his power to help the contractor toward carrying out his contract, so that there is every reason to believe that Mr McDonald will get the ten days if he wants them. Edward M. Shepard and Controller Coler both said yesterday that they understood that Mr. McDonald had asked for the ten days' extra time, and that, as they understood the facts, it had been granted to him.

The officials of the surety companies refused yesterday to make any statement regarding the differences between themselves and Mr. McDonald. Such things, they said, were matters of corporation business and could not be discussed. They refused to say what rate had been asked from the contractor, and would neither affirm nor deny the story that they had withdrawn as bondsmen.

### RAPID TRANSIT BILL PASSED.

#### Controller Coler's Amendment Meets but Little Opposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The New York City Rapid Transit bill amendment passed both branches of the Legislature this morning with but little opposition. The bill is to expedite the ratification of the thirty-five-million-dollar contract.

Senator Stranahan introduced the bill in the Senate and secured its immediate advancement to the order of final passage by unanimous consent. A single objection offered was by Senator Elsberg, and his objection was not to the bill, but to the manner of its introduction. He considered it an act of discourtesy that the bill should have been presented to the Senate for final passage by Senator Stranahan without having consulted either Senator Ford or himself. Senator Stranahan stated in explanation that the bill had been presented to him last evening by Controller Coler, and that he had no intention of offending the Senators from New York.

Later an emergency message was received from the Governor, and the bill was passed.

In the Assembly Mr. Trainor objected to advancing the Rapid Transit bill introduced by Mr. Davis to a second reading, and the bill was referred to the Cities Committee after a somewhat spirited debate, in which Messrs. Allds, Green, Davis, and Trainor took part.

Subsequently Mr. Trainor withdrew his objections, and after Mr. Davis had secured the discharge of the Cities Committee from the further consideration of the bill, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

#### Tunnel Contract Indorsed.

A largely attended meeting was held last evening in Brady's Dancing Academy at 1,408 Amsterdam Avenue, under the auspices of the William L. Marcy Association, for the purpose of approving the rapid transit contract. Newell Martin, President of the Liberal Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District, presided. Resolutions were passed congratulating the Rapid Transit Commission, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and the city authorities generally upon the progress made toward rapid transit. Several speakers, however, warned the citizens to be vigilant lest interested corporations should yet try to thwart the project.

## CAR OF DYNAMITE EXPLODES.

### Runaway Train Causes Fatal Accident in the Jersey Central Yards at Ashley, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 25.—A fearful explosion of dynamite occurred in the yards of the Jersey Central Railroad at Ashley, a suburb of this city, to-night, which resulted in the killing of Frank McLaughlin of Mauch Chunk, aged twenty-seven; Michael Bird, aged twenty-two, of Ashley; William Buckley of this city, aged twenty-eight, all brakemen, and fatally injuring two unknown men.

Engineer John Rehrig of Mauch Chunk was badly injured. Engineer John Roughley of Ashley, who ran a side engine, was severely scalded. William Brown of Ashley, night boss at the roundhouse; Brakeman Thomas Rowe of Newtown, and Flagman Michael Coyle of Ashley were badly injured.

The accident was caused by the loss of the control of a heavy freight train consisting of twenty-four cars which was coming from Mauch Chunk to Ashley. The train was in charge of Engineer John Rehrig. At Laurel Run, while descending the steep grade down the mountain, control was lost and the heavy train went thundering down in the direction of Ashley at a tremendous rate of speed. It had been raining during the early evening and the tracks were wet and slippery.

At the foot of the mountain, just where the Ashley yards commence, near the roundhouse, the fugitive train dashed into a helping engine standing in its path and it was sent flying along the track into a shifting engine. The shock exploded a car containing thirty boxes of dynamite and eighteen cars in the train were wrecked. Everything that stood near was knocked to pieces.

Ten locomotives were wrecked. The stacks of the roundhouse and a large portion of the roof were blown away. An immense tank containing thousands of gallons of water was torn to pieces, and several people who happened to be in the vicinity narrowly escaped drowning by the flood in which they were suddenly submerged. Nearly every window in the town was broken. Even in this city many of the strongest edifices felt the severity of the shock, and trembled violently. The scene of the disaster resembles the track of a cyclone.

Physicians were summoned to the scene by the company, who did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. The loss is heavy, and cannot as yet be fully estimated.

## PLAGUE RAGING IN HONOLULU.

### Steamer Brings News of Thirty-eight Deaths—The City Panic Stricken —Ten Blocks Ordered Burned.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25.—The steamer Miowera, just arrived, has news of thirty-eight deaths at Honolulu from the plague. One death was that of a white woman of good class.

The city is panic-stricken. An armed mob prevents the landing of steamers at Hilo.

Mr. Cooper of the Board of Health of Honolulu ordered ten blocks to be burned. Thirty-four hundred Japanese at Honolulu are in Quarantine.

## THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.

### Senator Allison Says He Has Not Heard About Increase in Cost.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Allison was asked to-day whether he had received the "open letter" written by Charles H. Niehaus to the committee of which the Senator is a member, concerning the cost of the Lafayette statue to be erected in Paris. He replied that he had read the letter.

The Senator was also asked if he had any response to make to the letter, or any comment to offer about the suggestion that an increase of cost was contemplated.

"The letter is an open letter," replied Senator Allison. "I assumed that it was meant for criticism and not for response. An open letter does not call for a reply. But I do not understand that there is any request for additional compensation to that already fixed upon. If such a question should arise I suppose that the commission, which includes Archbishop Ireland, Judge Day, and Mr. Peck, besides myself, would have something to say, just as we were empowered to make the original contract.

"There has been no other communication that I have heard of," continued the Senator, "touching the making of this statue. If there is any difficulty about it I suppose that the commission will be made aware of it by a direct communication giving the facts. In the absence of such a communication I do not see that there is anything for me to say."

**Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!**
Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.
—Adv.

## 1,000 ARMED MEN INVADE FRANKFORT

### March Into the State House Yard and Stack Arms.

### PASS SET OF RESOLUTIONS

### Afterward a Majority of Them Were Induced to Leave.

### All Were Provided with Taylor Badges —Threats Made Against Goebel —Preparations Were Made for Them.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 25.—By special train a thousand or more men from the mountain counties of Kentucky arrived in Frankfort this morning. Nearly all were armed, and many openly carried rifles. The men come in the guise of witnesses to testify for the Republicans in the Gubernatorial contest, but it is generally believed that they have been brought here to aid the Republicans in forcibly retaining possession of their offices if unseated by the Legislature and the contest board.

The men represented the Counties of Letcher, Harlan, Clay, Bell, Laurel, Whitley, Rockcastle, and Knox, and probably other counties. Militia companies have also been assembled from Middleborough, Pineville, Corbin, Barbourville, Mount Vernon, and other places in that section where the militia has been recently reorganized, and put in thorough sympathy with the present administration

AN ARMY OF INTIMIDATION.

The Democrats openly declare that the men were not brought here as witnesses, but as an army of intimidation. But two more days remain for the hearing of Republican testimony, and not more than 75 or 100 men can be heard under the most favorable circumstances. The Capitol was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of the army and the presence of so many armed men, many of whom were more or less under the influence of liquor, gives rise to the fear that there may be worse tragedies than that enacted in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel on Tuesday of last week, when three men were killed and four wounded.

The train on which the army arrived was provided by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It was started on the Norfolk and Western in Southern Virginia, where the Letcher and Harlan County men joined it. These men were reinforced at every point on the Knoxville Division, and the train reached here by way of Lexington at 9 o'clock this morning.

There were fifteen coaches in the train, and when it reached here it was filled by a demonstrative crowd, many of whom had never been more than a few miles from their homes before. They had amused themselves on the way shooting from car windows, but as far as can be learned did no damage to any one.

On arrival the army plied out of the train, with weapons exposed, many carrying, besides a rifle, two large revolvers strapped around their waists, formed in line, and marched to the State House, where they were received at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Throckmorton. His office and the office of the Adjutant General were made temporary arsenals, and weapons of all descriptions were stacked there, though the revolvers were mostly retained by the men.

ARRIVAL WAS EXPECTED.

In spite of the denials of Gov. Taylor, Adjt. Gen. Collier, and others in authority, the arrival of the men had been expected, for Frankfort is a small town and has difficulty in providing for the usual crowd of an ordinary legislative session. In advance of the men there had been sent here great quantities of food supplies, such as hams, bread, &c., and it developed when the men arrived that sandwiches had been made. These were distributed to the men in the State House yard, from a little red brick building at the side of the Legislative Hall, used ordinarily as an office building.

Despite the claims of the Governor that the army was not ordered here as part of a militia movement, tents belonging to the State were erected in the State House yard this afternoon for the accommodation of the men and the State Arsenal was also thrown open to them. The crowd is so great, however, that even with these accommodations the greater number will have to sleep out of doors, and as the cold-wave flag is now up the experience of the men promises to be anything but pleasant.

In compliance with a prearranged plan, published by the Republican organ—The Louisville Commercial—three days ago, and the following day denied by ex-Gov. Bradley, the men at 10:30 A. M. assembled on the steps of the Legislature Building to hold a meeting. The meeting was called to order by ex-Secretary of State Finley, and was presided over by Capt. Stephen G. Sharpe of Fayette County. Both men made speeches declaring that the men had not assembled to do violence, but to see that right and justice was meted out to those who had been elected to office. "We are here merely as witnesses," said Capt. Sharpe. Then a set of resolutions which had been drawn up were offered for adoption and after they had been adopted copies were sent to the General Assmbly. The resolutions are as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

"We Kentuckians here assembled in token of all the free and equal men of Kentucky, do reassert 'the great and essential principles of liberty and free government,' proclaimed in the bill of rights, not as derived to us therefrom but as inherent.

"Our property we may alienate from ourselves and our children, but our liberty is a heritage to us in trust for all generations, and we may neither surrender nor incumber it. We declare again the prerogative right of freely communicating our thoughts and opinions, and to assemble together in a peaceable manner for our common good and the good of our fellow-men of Kentucky.

"More especially do we declare our right and authority conferred on us by Almighty Power, and not otherwise of appealing to those invested with the power of government by either petition or remonstrance, and we represent to them, our brethren of Kentucky, our agents in the Legislature convened, that the Government of Kentucky is founded on our authority and instituted for our peace, safety, and happiness and the protection of property—our own and theirs—as well as that of the stranger within our gates.

"We petition them, our proxies in the General Assembly, to heed that there is peril hovering over all those things so dear to us and them, and that calmness and prudence and wisdom need be invoked in order that truth and justice may prevail, and we exercise our right of 'remonstrance' against their suffering themselves to be led into the temptations of partisan pride in the crisis which is on us.

"We beseech them to remember that their own just powers were loaned them by us at the polls and that among these was the jurisdiction to decide judicially and by due process of law, and not otherwise, what was then our expressed will, not their present political preference.

"We implore them that they do not on slight or technical pretexts nor flimsy or trivial causes permit the subversion of that supreme law of the land, the will of the people.

"We beg of them that they receive from the hands of our messengers and consider and do not spurn or despise this, our earnest address, petition, and remonstrance, and that they by their considerate action protect, preserve, and promote the safety and welfare and above all, the honor of Kentucky, committed to their keeping.

CHARLES FINLEY,
Dr. THOMAS W. BERRY,
A. W. KAZOR,
CLAUD CHINN."

MOST OF THE MEN ARMED.

For the purpose of satisfying themselves that the men were armed, and also to be prepared to act in case of any violence, Circuit Judge Cantrill and Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin went to the State House and inspected the delegation as it was assembled for the adoption of the resolutions.

They found no one carrying the rifles they had over their shoulders when they marched from the train, but there were any number with revolvers strapped outside their coats. Seeing this, the court officials retired to their place of business, but no order was issued during the day. Their mission was explained as being merely a precaution to enable them to act promptly in case there was any call for the protection of the court by the City of Frankfort.

By orders of the Speaker of the House all visitors were kept out of the galleries, owing to the fear that some trouble might result from their demonstrations. Representative Slack, one of the Republican leaders, called attention to the fact that certain persons were being excluded from the lobbies, and several other Republicans made speeches favoring the admittance of all who desired. Chairman Trimble replied that it was his duty to see that order was kept, and he did not propose to have the lobbies and galleries filled with armed men.

"These men are now surrounding this building," he said. "I saw them bearing arms, and they shall not come here." When Mr. Finley presented himself for admission to the House to present the resolutions adopted on the State House steps Mr. Cutron moved that he be recognized. Speaker Trimble stuck to his ruling, and no citizen could be heard unless the House went into Committee of the Whole. This it refused to do, and Finley retired.

MANY OF THE MEN LEAVE.

By desperate efforts on the part of the Republican leaders a majority of the mountaineers were induced to leave town to-night, but all declared they would come back. They were told to go anywhere just so they got away. Many had no money, but no tickets were necessary to ride on the special train, which is alleged to have been provided by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

The 500 who remained are in complete possession of the Capitol grounds to-night, which resembles a military camp. Many of the men are drunk to-night. One, armed with a revolver, held full possession for an hour of the lobby between the House and Senate Chamber, driving everybody out and firing off his pistol.

The town is overrun with men who since nightfall have become drunk. There seems to be no control over the men by the Republican leaders. Senator Deboe is on the ground advising moderation, as are the other leaders, but they appear to have absolutely no influence. Loud talking is heard of threats to assassinate Goebel, Chief Justice Hazelrigg and others, and the apprehension lest some of the men would start a tragedy is great.

The citizens at Frankfort, the members of the Legislature, and the better elements of both parties are holding aloof from the mountaineers, fearing lest there should be an outbreak.

Judge Wheeler McGee at Louisville is charged with being in charge of the arrangements for rations, and ex-Secretary of State Finley is accused of being the one who led the movement here.

A rumor is in circulation, but persistently denied, that Judge Cantrill of the local Circuit Court, has summoned all the Democratic Deputy Sheriffs of the State to come to Frankfort. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin says he knows of no such order.

To-day the State Contest Boards announced the result of their consideration of the contestees' counter notices. Two paragraphs were stricken out entirely, demurrers to twenty-five paragraphs were sustained, and demurrers to nine paragraphs were overruled. Attorneys for the contestees asked for and were granted time to amend the paragraphs.

Ex-Gov. Bradley announced at the beginning of the day session that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Judge Sterling B. Toney of the Louisville Law and Equity Court, wanted on the ground that the Judge refused to come to Frankfort to testify. The warrant was sent to Louisville for service to-night in response to ex-Gov. Bradley's request.

## DELAY FOR THE QUAY CASE.

### Owing to the Absence of a Committeeman It Goes Over—Intentional Dilatoriness Charged.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said he had expected to call up the Quay case this week, but owing to the absence of Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the committee, the case would go over.

"I hope however," said Mr. Chandler, "in one of the periods of the Senate's indolence to get this case before the Senate at an early date."

Senator Chandler's show of impatience may have been mainly the utterance of a feeling of irritation because of the dawdling habits of the Senate, but it is suggested that it was inspired by a prevalent feeling of uneasiness among Senators owing to criticisms reaching them of the apparently trifling manner in which the case of Quay is being handled.

If Quay's case had been a strong one, from his point of view, as is asserted by Senators who are fretting because of the delay, he would not have permitted it to be put off from time to time. The fact is that it has not been strong, and there is grave doubt now as to whether it will be possible for Quay to secure enough votes to overturn the Privileges and Elections Committee and award him his seat. There is no doubt that if Quay were sure that he had a majority he would have his case discussed as speedily as possible and voted on at once.

Democratic members of the Senate have heard that communications have been received, and mentioned to them, representing the great desire of certain corporations that Quay receive his seat. Neither Democrats nor Republicans care to have it reported that their attitude toward Quay is to be modified because certain corporations that have appreciated his services in the Senate ask to have him kept in that body.

Just where the Quay and Clark cases are allied it is difficult to discover, but those who have been inquiring into the status of the two cases insist that Senator Faulkner, who is counsel for Quay, has been doing what he could to increase the Democratic vote for Quay, in the hope that if he is seated it will add one vote to those already secured for Clark and make it easier to retain Clark's seat than would be the case if Quay were rejected.

Business is to be managed so as to help the two contestants to gain time, if that is necessary and desirable to them. The Currency bill is to be discussed, and that will not be disposed of until after the middle of February. Then, it is asserted, the Puerto Rico bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the Pacific Cable bill will be taken up in preference to the Quay and Clark cases. If appropriation bills come along they may interrupt the order indicated, but that will only prolong the taking up of the consideration of the contests in Pennsylvania and Montana.

**Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!**
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.
—Adv.

**Time Is Money.**
Save both by using the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad to St. Louis. Shortest line, finest trains, and fastest time.—Adv.

## SPION KOP TAKEN BY GEN. WARREN

### His Night Assault Surprised the Boers, Who Fled.

### COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED

### Buller Reports He Fears the Loss Was Considerable.

### Opinion Now Expressed that Gen. Joubert Will Be Forced to Retire—British Gen. Woodgate Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The War Office has issued the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 25:

"Gen. Warren's troops last night occupied Spion Kop, surprising the small garrison, who fled.

"It has been held by us all day, though we were heavily attacked, especially by a very annoying shell fire.

"I fear our casualties are considerable and I have to inform you, with regret, that Gen. Woodgate was dangerously wounded.

"Gen. Warren is of the opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable.

"The men are splendid."

Later advices from Spearman's Camp state that Gen. Woodgate has succumbed to the wounds he received in the attack upon Spion Kop.

Gen. Buller's phrase "The men are splendid" thrills England with pride and confidence. His taking and holding Spion Kop are considered permanent advantages.

Sir Charles Warren's opinion that miles of the adjacent Boer intrenchments are untenable is accepted by most expert observers as obviously true because of the height of the position, although some point out that it may lack adequate gun platform to resist artillery fire from the two extended sides.

It is not likely that Gen. Warren will let go anything he holds; and news of further success is calmly awaited. The military authorities recognize, of course, that in the twelve or fifteen miles between Spion Kop and Ladysmith there are continuous defensive positions and rugged hills and ravines which far outrange Spion Kop; but they are sure that the troops who have turned the Boers out of difficult places can do it again.

The military expert of The Times says:

"It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any exact estimate of the advantage gained. A definite tactical object has been attained, and definite steps have been taken in the fulfillment of the strategic plan. It is necessary to await fuller information before attaching undue weight to the successes thus far attained. At least there has been steady progress."

It is evident in spite of the fact that the British hold Potgieter's Drift and the hills above, that the Boers have succeeded in bringing up enough artillery to inflict considerable losses on the British force which siezed Spion Kop, although Lord Dundonald is supposed to have been scouring the country beyond the ranges in order to prevent this very thing, and although Gen. Lyttleton ought to have got near enough to Spion Kop to either intercept the retreating Boers or prevent a serious attack once the British had taken possession of the hill.

The American scout, F. R. Burnham, now on his way back to South Africa, expressed considerable satisfaction at the news of the capture of Spion Kop. He said:

"It is evident that the Boer position is being shaken, and I do not think it will be a long business now to drive the Boers out of the Drakensburg. We shall then reach a rolling, open country, where there is a chance to display tactics and undertake flanking movements and cavalry operations. But the Boers are sure to make a most determined stand around Pretoria. It will not take long to reach the Boer capital, but the siege of Pretoria will be a long and difficult."

Burnham sails for South Africa Saturday on board the Scot, to take up his appointment on Field Marshal Lord Roberts's personal staff. He says Ingram, another scout, leaves San Francisco forthwith to join him in South Africa.

The relief of the tension on the Stock Exchange was very marked when Gen. Buller's dispatch was given out. Business began more cheerful all around, and with an unward movement, under the influence of the news at the War Office, and at the clubs and other resorts there was a notable change from the gloomy fears of yesterday. The appearance of the news placards on the streets sent crowds of people to the War Office, and the lobbies were soon filled to suffocation. Those near the notice board read out the news at frequent intervals for the benefit of the late arrivals, who were unable to approach, and each successive reading led to a renewal of cheering.

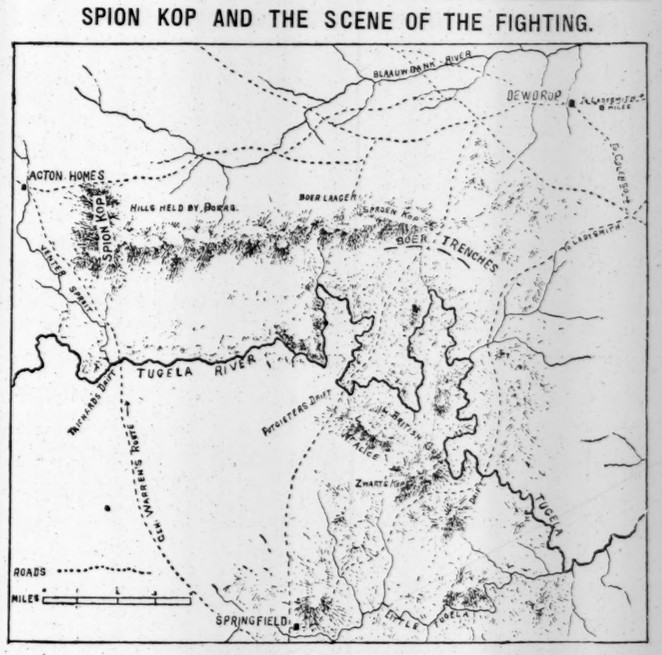
The Kildonan Castle reached Durban yesterday (Thursday) with 2,000 additional troops for Gen. Buller; and three troopships have arrived from India, bringing, among others, a regiment of lancers. Beyond these it is not publicly known here how heavily Gen. Buller has been reinforced; but those having certain connections with the War Office are confident that Gen. Buller will have as many more men as he may need to make his work easier.

"NO RETREAT," SAYS BULLER.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In Gen. Buller's orders to his troops, the substance of which has already been cabled, after warning them to beware of false orders, he concludes:

"Our Generals will only give one order, namely, 'Advance!' Should any one at any time be surprised by a volley at close quarters he must remember that the only way to safety and victory lies in rushing upon the enemy, for the one thing the enemy cannot stand is a hand-to-hand fight. This war has been forced for the lowest and basest motives by an enemy who use every means of treachery, deceit, and conspiracy to gain their ends. Let us bear ourselves as the cause deserves."

SPION KOP AND THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING.




The Boer position north of the Tugela River and east of Acton Homes is believed to extend along the entire range of high hills from Spion Kop on the west to the road running to Dewdrop from Potgieter's Drift. Gen. Warren's operations were at the western end of the ridge, which is described as being connected with the Drakensberg Mountains to the west by long foothills. A large part of Gen. Buller's force was still located on the north side of Potgieter's Drift, at last accounts, facing the Boer trenches thrown across the road leading to Dewdrop, about thirteen miles to the north, and thence to Ladysmith, eight miles further on, to the east. British guns placed on the northern slopes of Mount Alice and Zwart's Kop, on the south side of the river, have been bombarding the Boer position for several days. The country between Potgieter's Drift and the Boer trenches, four and a half miles to the north, is broken and hilly.

### FRENCH EXPECTED TO ADVANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A forward movement by Gen. French is daily expected. A dispatch to The Standard from Rensburg describes Gen. French's dispositions as now forming a great semi-circle around the Boer positions. The correspondent says he could take Colesburg, two miles away, at any time.

#### Gen. Macdonald at Modder River.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 24.—Gen. Hector Archibald Macdonald has arrived and assumed command of the Highlanders.

### KRUEGER AND STEYN FALL OUT?

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A letter from Pretoria gives the text of a complaint which President Krüger made to President Steyn regarding the want of co-operation on the part of the Free Staters at Modder River, and also President Steyn's address to the Free Staters. Mr. Krüger said he had learned with regret that "only about 1,000 men of the Free State fought in the last battle, and that many others remained in their camps while their brothers resisted and even defeated their enemy."

These statements appear to give official confirmation to the reports of disagreements between the allies.

### TOLSTOI DENOUNCES THE WAR.

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—Count Leo Tolstoi, in an interview published in the Russki Listok, denounces the war in South Africa as showing the "sordid and soulless commercialism that rules the world." He says:

"I hope daily to hear of a fresh British reverse. It is incomprehensible to me that England, boasting herself to be the land of freedom, should wish to crush out small republics which have never done her the slightest injury."

### THE CAREER OF GEN. WOODGATE.

Gen. Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, Companion of the Bath and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, saw active service for the first time when he had but just joined the army as a Lieutenant of the Fourth King's Own Regiment. This was in the Abyssinian war in 1868, in which he gained a medal for distinguished bravery. He was several times mentioned in dispatches to the War Office in the course of the Ashanti war of 1873-4, and at its close received a medal and clasp.

Afterward he passed through the Staff College, and after having been promoted to be Captain was, in 1878, sent to South Africa on special service. He served in the

country, to-day authorized the following statement:

"The impression that is said to exist in certain quarters that Dr. Leyds is not recognized by foreign powers as the Diplomatic Minister of the South African Republic on account of Great Britain's claim to suzerainty is false. Dr. Leyds is credited to and fully recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic by the following powers: Russia, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal. The South African Republic was represented at different Courts in Europe and on the Continent for many years past by Dr. Leyds's predecessor, the late Jonkher Beelaerts van Blockland, who had also been indirectly recognized by Great Britain.

"The suzerainty was created by the convention of 1881, but was abolished by the convention of 1884. In 1897 it was suddenly revived by Mr. Chamberlain. The Government of the South African Republic strenuously repudiated the claim, and they have been supported in this by every international lawyer of note on the Continent, as well as by such eminent authorities as Prof. Wesley, Sir Edward Clark, and Sir William Harcourt in Great Britain. The international status of the South African Republic is moreover recognized by Great Britain, as the following extract from the oft-quoted letter of Lord Derby, dated Feb. 15, 1884, will show:

"'Your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference and to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy subject only to the requirements embodied in the fourth article of the new treaty, namely, that any treaty with any foreign State shall not be effective without the approval of the Queen.'"

## EXPLAINS O'BEIRNE'S REJECTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent a response to the Senate resolution requesting information concerning a representative of the South African Republic. He simply transmitted a report of Secretary Hay, who says that—

"In October last Gen. James R. O'Beirne, a distinguished citizen of New York, visited the Department of State, intimating that he was the accredited representative of the South African Republic. He was courteously received and informed that it was not the practice of the Department of State to recognize a citizen of the United States as the representative of a foreign power.

"No Government and no representative of any Government objected or protested against the official recognition by the Government of the United States of Gen. O'Beirne, or of any one else, as the representative of the South African Republic."

## DR. LEYDS REPUDIATES MACRUM

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Patrie yesterday asserted that Mr. Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, had visited the Foreign Office with Dr. Leyds "in order to fulfill a mission intrusted to him by President Krüger."

The Foreign Office declared the story a "fake"; and Mr. Leyds, in an interview published this morning, says there is not a word of truth in the statement, that he has not seen Mr. Macrum, and that he is able to affirm publicly that Mr. Macrum is not the bearer of any letter from President Krüger.

On being asked his opinion regarding the capture of Spion Kop, Dr. Leyds declared himself skeptical, implying that Gen. Buller had not gained any serious advantage. He said he was convinced that the Boer commander had a plan drawn up, and that it was part of a prearranged schema to leave Spion Kop in the hands of the British.

Dr. Leyds said it was not correct that he was about to open negotiations for the intervention of Germany and France in favor of peace.

"At least," he added, "not for the present, because such intervention would not be opportune just now, and we must await events."

## GERMANY IS MORE FRIENDLY.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A German gentleman of high political and social status, who is fully empowered to express the views of Count von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, upon Anglo-German relations, made the following statement to-day:

"The British now do not hold a single German vessel, and no negotiations are now in progress, since Germany has not yet formulated her claims for indemnity. Investigation is first necessary, and this is now proceeding.

"The feeling between Great Britain and Germany is growing better, despite the efforts of the jingoes of both countries to the contrary. Recent remarks must not be understood as meaning that Germany is aiming at canvassing a conference for the international settlement of the sea rights of neutrals before the end of the war.

"As for all the talk about intervention, it is baseless. No such intention exists anywhere."

It is reliably asserted that Dr. Leyds will come to Berlin at the end of the present week.

Discussing the latest news from the seat of war, most of the German papers ridicule the British victory. The Vossiche Zeitung says:

"Probably this British success, like all other prior successes, will dwindle with the receipt of further news."

The Foreign Office is still pushing its endeavors to secure the release of the Rev. Mr. Harmes, whom the British arrested in Natal last month on charge of aiding the Boers. The Durban authorities have informed London—so the Foreign Office here understands—that Mr. Harmes rendered himself an object of suspicion and that a thorough investigation is necessary, which will take considerable time.

## THE GENERALS UNHAMPERED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking last evening at Newark, said:

"The Government has neither controlled the Generals in their operations nor stinted them in the forces they have demanded. We have implicitly followed the guidance of military advice."

Later in the speech he remarked:

"It will be the duty of the Government and the Parliament to see that our military organization is made equal to the needs of the Empire. We have had a great awakening on this subject."

### The Pro-Boer Mass Meeting.

At the meeting of the New York committee to aid the United Republics of South Africa, held at the Morton House last night, committees were appointed to make arrangements for the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held at the Grand Central Palace next Monday night. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held this evening. United States Senator Eugene Hale has written the committee commending its work.

### War Furnished a Bargain in Bonds.

Essex County, N. J., in which the City of Newark is located, has just picked up a bond bargain, owing to the war in South Africa and the depression of securities in London. Some Essex Park bonds, which were sold in 1898 at the rate of 116.37, found their way to London. County Collector Keepers, who recently investigated an advertisement, found that the bonds could be bought now at 112, or 4.37 less than the price at which they were sold. The County Sinking Fund Commission considered the investment a good one and purchased $50,000 worth of the bonds at the price named.

### Cement Combination Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the Great Northern Portland Cement Company were filed yesterday in New Jersey. The new corporation is said to include all the large cement manufacturers of the Middle West. It will have a capitalization of $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. This combination of Western cement manufacturers is said to have been effected after long attempts to induce a combination of both the Western and Eastern men. Whether the combination of the Western manufacturers will result in the harmonious combining of all, which has been hinted to be one purpose of the present move, is a matter of conjecture by the trade in this city.

### West Hoboken Silk Weavers Strike.

Three hundred weavers employed in the Rolling, David & Schoen Silk Mills in West Hoboken struck yesterday for higher wages and recognition of their union. On Monday morning the firm received a communication from the weavers demanding the discharge of the non-union weavers and an increase of wages. A committee of the weavers visited Mr. Schoen on Tuesday night and repeated the demands. The result of their visit was not satisfactory, and the strike followed. Mr. Schoen declined last night to discuss the matter.

# HOW BULLER MET DEFEAT

## Correspondents Describe the Fighting at Colenso.

## PRIVATE SOLDIERS PRAISED

### Officers Are Accused of Incompetency by a Comrade—Rifle Fire Said to Have Been Terrific.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following account of the battle of Colenso, written by an infantry officer present, was received by today's mail:

"How any one escaped on Friday is a marvel to me. We were nine and a half hours under fire, and it was like a severe hail storm on a tin roof. I couldn't put my glasses up without hearing 'phit, phit, phit.' From the very first I saw it would be no go. Directly we got under fire a Corporal said to me, 'I wonder how many Boers there are hidden in that wood opposite along the Tugela.' I said, 'I expect it is full of them, as Buller has never shelled it at all.'

"I was right. Two companies of the Twenty-third went in and jolly soon came out through us and exposed our four companies to a double fire, and I don't see how we escaped at all. Then I saw about three companies of the Seventh Fusiliers go in on the left of the taken guns, and they soon came out of it. After that we were told to advance a bit, and eventually we were told off as escort to the lost guns, with the result that we retired, (when ordered to, and 'Tommy' did not like that word at all,) and had six officers taken and over a hundred men killed, wounded, missing, or prisoners, out of a total of 13 officers and 172 men, with which we started at 4 A. M.

"I never was in such a veritable fix and hope I never shall be again, and then, to add to it all, they peppered us with shot, shell, and those beastly one-pound Maxim-Nordenfeldt shells and Mausers until we had retired well out of range.

"But poor 'Tommy' was simply grand. On the troops went through it all. They never hesitated one moment, never flinched. On they went with destruction and death and agony all around them. I shall never forget the sight. A man was hit, on the line went; a shell fell between two men at six paces, on they went. A shell blew a poor Captain of the Connaught Rangers to bits; a subaltern of the Inniskillings close by looked back, but could see absolutely no trace of his comrade left, and I see he is reported as missing, as they could not find him, and yet on went the lines. My own company was most lighthearted. One old soldier, who used to be the Quartermaster's storeman at Chatham, was in front of me while we once were ordered to turn in file to the left and wheel to right to double about half a mile to the right flank of the guns, and when a bullet whizzed very close to him he began to play antics and skip about, laughing and cracking jokes the while. The bullets were as thick as bees and I had several mighty close to my head. Directly we halted and lay down showers of bullets came, two pitching about half a yard in front of my head. It was truly a one-sided game, as we could see no one to aim at at all. Just before we lay down a private behind me said, 'Sir, I don't know how we got through all that without one of us getting hit. I think God must be good to us to-day.' I was much impressed by what this man said.

KINDNESS OF SOLDIERS.

"To show what a good fellow 'Tommy' is, when near camp, I felt very ill, my legs were giving way, I had a pain in my back, (the sun, and no food since 3 A. M.,) so one of the company asked leave to fall out and rushed off to the railway, where he had seen a train from Frere with water. There was a great crowd of men there jostling for water, and yet he came back with his own canteen full of water for me to drink. Really, their actions make them all beloved to me. I am fond of them all. And under the most trying circumstances in which our idiotic Generals unnecessarily placed us, I did my best to save all fatigue where I could. I always halted where the grass was longest, where there was any little rise, or where there was a 'nullah' if I possibly could. Yet, of course, I was only a subordinate to the Major. He fortunately is a very sound man, full of common sense, and a thorough soldier—so we all had the greatest confidence in him.

"Can we not get the best men for every billet yet? We do get some, but not all. Social qualities still rule the day. It should not be so. Where do social qualities come in on a day like Friday? One instance of jobbery among many I will give you. Now I have made signaling a life study, so I know a bit about it. On the night before the battle I was sitting with three or four other officers on various regiments. A great fat-headed crutch and toothpick style of idiot passed me and said something as to 'he wondered who was signaling.' I saw his rank (subaltern) and mug and took him in at once as a four-letter man. So I determined to watch and listen. They were signaling from Weenen, twenty-seven miles off, with heliograph. He tried to read, but could not. The Boers called them up from Umbulwana and asked who they were, (well they might.)

"This fellow stood with his mouth open looking on and wondering what it was all about, and I asked who he was and was told that he was a signaling officer on the staff, that he came from the Royal Horse Guards, and wanted a medal and a soft job. 'Oh,' said I. 'Then I wasn't far wrong.'

"I can assure you all of us earned our wretched clasp at Colenso; but to make a frontal attack with the whole army, just like an Aldershot field day, was simply silly rot."

WORK OF THE ARTILLERY.

The correspondent of The Times with Buller's army, writing from Chieveley Camp Dec. 21, gives some interesting details of the same battle. After describing the movements of the previous day preliminary to the engagement, he says:

"At dawn on the 15th the troops were filing slowly out of camp to their respective positions. There was no wind, and not a cloud in the sky. By 4:45 o'clock there was sufficient light for the main naval battery to open fire, which it did upon Fort Wylie. The Boers made no response whatever. Shortly before 6 o'clock the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Batteries and the naval 12-pounder battery advanced across the plain to the right of the railway. Col. Long, Col. Hunt, and Lieut. Ogilvy, (commanding the naval battery,) were riding in front, and Col. Long selected a position about 800 yards from the river and 1,200 yards from Fort Wylie, more than a mile in advance of the infantry. He had scarcely given the order to unlimber when a single gun was fired from one of the kopjes behind Colenso.

WOUNDING OF COL. LONG.

"This was evidently the signal for the Boers to commence firing, and immediately a tremendous fire began from the intrenchments on the kopjes, from Fort Wylie, and from trenches along the river, all directed upon the two field batteries. Just behind the batteries lay a small donga, and 300 yards behind that a larger one. The naval battery, drawn by oxen, was in the middle of crossing this donga when the fire commenced. Two guns in charge of Lieut. James were already across, and they got into action behind and to the left of the field batteries. Two more were in the middle of the donga, and two more had not yet entered it. When the fire began the native drivers of the last four guns at once ran away, but the sailors manned the oxen and at last with great difficulty got their guns into action behind the donga.

"Meanwhile the other naval battery and Col. Long's two batteries were directing a tremendous fire upon Fort Wylie. The Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth were themselves the object of a most deadly musketry fire from the enemy, who were sheltered under the bank on the near side of the river at a range of about 800 yards, as well as a tremendously heavy but not so effective shell fire. At about a quarter past 6 Col. Long was wounded and was helped back into the donga behind the artillery. Shortly afterward Col. Hunt, commanding the two batteries, was also hit. The rifle fire from the enemy's trenches was terribly effective and our casualties were very heavy, but our men served their guns with the utmost gallantry and coolness.

"At 7 o'clock, the ammunition train not having come up, the ammunition in the limbers was exhausted. Capt Herbert, A. D. C., to Col. Long, and one of the few unwounded officers left, who had already had his horse shot in going to fetch a doctor, was sent off to ask for reinforcements, and while doing so had a second horse shot. The order was then given to retire into the donga behind until fresh ammunition should arrive. This was done, the men carrying their wounded with them. They did not attempt to destroy the guns by carrying away the breech-locks because they expected to return to them as soon as the infantry came up. The naval 12-pound battery, which was about 300 yards in the rear of the field batteries, continued the bombardment alone under very heavy fire. It was extraordinary that their loss of four wounded was not greater, for they remained in action entirely unsupported until 9:30, when they received the order from Gen. Buller to retire. There were several extraordinary escapes. Lieut. Ogilvy, after having his horse shot, had three shells from a Hotchkiss pass between his legs while looking through his field glasses.

RAKED BY THE ARTILLERY.

"Meanwhile on the left Gen. Hart was developing his attack. The Dublin Fusiliers were the leading battalion. The brigade advanced in column, and the Dublins had scarcely taken open order when the enemy opened on the column with shrapnel. They were temporarily unable to deploy owing to the nature of the ground, and in the interval the Connaught Rangers, who were now leading the column, suffered severe loss. At 6:30 the Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers advanced across the open ground under fire, and as they came into the curve of the river the Boers opened an enfilading as well as a front fire upon them. The fire was terrific.

"Besides the musketry fire, the enemy shelled them with three guns—one directly ahead at comparatively short range, one on the flank at the foot of Grobler's Kleef, and a 40-pounder on the top of the Red Hill. The Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Batteries on the left seemed unable to silence their fire, and the naval battery, which was the only one capable of doing it, was concentrating its fire on Fort Wylie. The Dublins and Connaughts advanced magnificently against the almost overwhelming fire, men falling at every step. As they approached the river the enemy's fire seemed to redouble. Every time a company rose to its feet to advance there was a perfect crash of musketry, and the plain all around them became a cloud of dust spurts. It seemed wonderful that any man could survive it. And yet there was nothing to tell where the enemy lay concealed. Not a single head even was visible. Nothing but a long line of smoke, scarcely visible, and the incessant, crackling roar. The batteries sent shell after shell wherever they could distinguish the line of trenches, but they failed to silence the terrible fire. At last our men reached the river, but where there should have been a ford there was seven feet of water. The few who tried to cross it, overcome by the weight of rifle and ammunition, were drowned. The rest lined the bank, and poured in a tremendous fire on the still almost invisible enemy. Then came the General's order to retire, and our men fell slowly back. It was during the retirement that the brigade suffered the heaviest loss.

"Meanwhile the central attack began to develop. Gen. Hildyard's Brigade on the left of the railway was advancing in extended order along the flat top of the spur straight on Colenso Bridge, and the Irish Brigade, a little behind them, was crossing the plain on the right of the railway in the rear of the now silent Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Batteries. The Queen's, were the leading battalion of Hildyard's Brigade, supported by the Devons. From the manner in which they advanced they might have been taking part in a field day at Aldershot. The country over which they advanced was absolutely devoid of cover, and they were subjected to a heavy shell fire from the kopjes behind Colenso, which the naval battery did its best to silence. Nevertheless they advanced in perfect order, maintaining absolutely perfectly their intervals and their alignment. As I approached Colenso the enemy opened a heavy musketry fire upon them from the banks of the river.

"It was now that the want of artillery was most apparent. The naval battery, the only one supporting the advance, was unable to get at the enemy, who were down in the hollow, and there was nothing to check the latter's fire.

"The Boers' position was excellently planned, their trenches and emplacements were well hidden. All day we were fired at by guns whose position we could never find, and through the heat mirage we were never sure exactly where the musketry fire came from. It was one of the conditions of modern warfare. We had to attack an invisible enemy, whose position could not even be fixed by the smoke of his rifle. It was rifle fire that caused our losses. Their shell fire, though accurate enough, was not deadly, and during the advances men did not drop till they had come within effective range of the rifles. This was the case, in spite of the fact that by far the greater number of the Boer shells burst, and burst accurately, too, sometimes right in the middle of our men."

## THE OLD GUARD BALL.

### Brilliant Throng in the Metropolitan Opera House—Guests of the Veteran Organization.

The Old Guard Ball, held at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, was pronounced by many of the Old Guard members to be the largest in point of attendance ever given by the organization. Fully five thousand persons were crowded on the dancing floor and in the boxes and galleries when the grand march took place at midnight, and new arrivals were constantly appearing.

The military element, as usual, predominated, and the great dancing floor presented a fluttering field of gilt and lace and tinsel. National Guardsmen were present from a half dozen States and there were visitors from distant parts of the country. Clusters of American colors, here and there on the balcony fronts, and a series of gonfalons in the rear of the hall were the only decorations.

The Old Guard Military Orchestra struck up the music for the grand march promptly at midnight, and Major S. Ellis Briggs and Mrs. Briggs were followed out on the floor by fully 500 couples, including all the military and naval guests. After that hour the dancing was on in earnest, and was kept up during the remainder of the night.

Among those present were Gen. Roe and staff, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Col. F. Morris and staff, Gen. James McLeer and staff, Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Gen. Russell Frost and staff of the First Connecticut Brigade, Justice Fitzsimons, Justice Gildersleeve, Paymasters Dubois, Littell, Halton, and Jackson of the navy, Lieut. Commander Lawreace, United States Navy; Gen. George W. Wingate, President J. J. Little of the Board of Education, Lieut. Col. John H. Wade of the Connecticut Militia, and members of the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR DEMOCRATS

### Chairman Campbell Hopes to Have a Permanent Party Home.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and National Committeeman from this State, left for his home at Bath, last night. Just before his departure he said:

"I am strongly impressed with the urgent necessity for a more effective State organization. I purpose, at the earliest moment, to make strenuous efforts to obtain the necessary funds for the establishment and maintenance of permanent headquarters. The Republicans have a well-perfected organization, and disciplined men can always defeat an untrained mob."

## DATE FOR GARDINER HEARING.

### Commissioner Cox Will Be Ready to Take Testimony Feb. 6.

The Municipal Government Committee of the City Club last night received the report of the special committee which formulated the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. In this report the special committee announced that Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor to take testimony, had set Tuesday, Feb. 6, as the date for the beginning of the hearing. The hearing will be begun in the Criminal Court room at 11 A. M. on that day, and will be continued from time to time to suit the convenience of Major Gardiner.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Chairman of the special committee, said last night: "So far the delays have been due to Major Gardiner's statement that he was intensely interested in and expected to sum up in the Molineux case, followed by the accident which confined him to his house for some time. The prosecution, represented by the Municipal Government Committee, is ready to go on at any date set by the Commissioner, and earnestly hopes that Major Gardiner will not plead any further delay."

Arthur F. Cosby, who has been specially deputized by Attorney General Davies to represent him in the case, said that the Attorney General is in full accord with the City Club and has always been anxious to bring the case to as speedy a hearing as possible. "Whatever requests, if any, have been made for delay," Mr. Cosby said, "have emanated from the other side and not from the prosecution. While the Attorney General recognizes the fact that the District Attorney is a public officer, he feels that as matters now stand there is no reason for further delay, and does not suppose that there will be any."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

# SAYS BOERS ARE BEATEN

## Mr. Hammond Sees Utter Failure in Plan of Campaign.

## KRUGER ALONE SAW PERIL.

### Outlander Committee Member Repeats Conspiracy Charge in Plymouth—Anti-Boer Speech Causes a Row.

John Hays Hammond, who, as a member of the Outlanders' Reform Committee, was imprisoned by the Transvaal Government after the Jameson raid, returned to this city yesterday from a business trip to Mexico, and in the evening was honored by a reception from the Plymouth League, the social organization of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The reception was held in the lecture room and was largely attended. Dr. R. W. Raymond, one of the Trustees, presided. Mr. Hammond, who was accompanied by his wife, delivered an address in which he declared that the war was the result of a big conspiracy entered into by President Krüger to save South Africa, and showed why, in his opinion, American sympathy should be on the side of the British. The address gave rise to a very lively discussion.

Mr. Hammond said that the assertions that the Boers did not wish to have the Transvaal mines developed was ludicrously untrue. The contrary was the case, yet but for the large investments of European capitalists, on the one hand, and the technical direction of American engineers, on the other hand, the Transvaal mining industry would not have achieved any significance.

"As to the present production of gold," he went on, "I can only say that when the war began the well-managed mines of the Rand had been developed so as to show reserves of ore for two or three years in advance. Since that time, as I understand, some of the mines have been operated by the Boer Government, which is simply using up these reserves without doing any work to prepare new ores. In other words, it is 'gutting' the mines without regard to their permanent value."

THE OUTLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Hammond briefly enumerated the grievances of the Outlanders as follows:

"Two-thirds of the Transvaal population were Outlanders. We went thither by express invitation; our capital and enterprise developed what in Boer hands was a worthless territory into the greatest mining centre of the world; the country, now rich, was bankrupt before our arrival; we owned more than half the land, having purchased it from the Boers; we paid nine-tenths of the taxes, much of which amount was admitted by the Boer commission to be class taxation; and yet we had to submit to unlawful expenditure of the bulk of taxation, as we had no voice in the Government.

"We objected to the subversion of the High Court of Justice, in which rested our only hope of legal redress. In direct contravention of the Boer Constitution the Volksraad empowered the President and Executive Council to dismiss any Judge without trial who disputed the validity of any law passed by the Volksraad.

MURDERS OF NATIVES BY BOERS.

"We objected to the jury system; we were debarred from proper trial, as the law makes only burghers eligible for jury duty. Court records in the Transvaal prove that a small percentage of Boers are found guilty and a very large percentage of Outlanders are convicted. Nor was any Boer jury ever known to convict a Boer who had murdered a native.

"We objected to the Alien Expulsion Act, by which an Outlander can be put over the border at the will of the President without the right of appeal to a court of justice—a court open to the offending burgher.

"We objected to the prohibition of free speech, to the power vested in the President of suppressing any publication which, in his individual opinion, was opposed to good manners or subversive of order.

"We object to the Public Meetings act, which left discretionary power in the hands of Boer policemen to suppress assemblages.

"We object to the Boers being exclusively allowed to carry firearms.

"Finally, we objected to the prevalent official corruption and to the granting of concessions giving monopolies for the sale of supplies indispensable to the Outlanders.

ATTACKS PRO-BOER ATTITUDE.

"In view of these facts it is little short of criminal for American statesmen, through ignorance of such an important subject, to attempt to justify the position of the Boer Government in the controversy."

President Krüger's alleged lack of good faith in his treatment of the Reform Committee members, after the Jameson raid, Mr. Hammond said, was abundantly shown during the negotiations. He endeavored to throw dust in the eyes of the Europeans, Mr. Hammond declared, and gain a sympathy which he did not deserve, for at that time he was actively pursuing the scheme of a conspiracy which should drive England from South Africa altogether and establish Boer supremacy from the Zambesi River to the Cape.

"Long before the Jameson raid," continued Mr. Hammond, "Krüger had imported guns in great quantities. He erected fortifications at Pretoria, adopted plans, and secured an appropriation for a fort to overawe Johannesburg. The Boers had been secretly organized, and foreign officers had been employed to drill them. Provided with unlimited resources extorted from the Outlanders, they had secured arms enough to equip twice over every Boer in all South Africa.

"If the Fashoda incident had brought on a war between France and England it would have furnished the desired opportunity to the Boer conspirators. The same would have been the case if England, by reason of the stand she took during the Spanish war against interference with the United States, had become involved in war with any Continental powers. But no such favorable opening presented itself, and in my judgment the recent ultimatum of the Boer Government, followed by its instant invasion of the British colonies of Natal and the Cape, was founded upon President Krüger by his inability to control any longer the widespread conspiracy he had carefully built up.

SAYS BOERS HAVE LOST.

"Great bodies of ignorant, ardent, and confident people do not want to wait. And the hope of a swift conquest of English territory, before England could prepare for its defense, was too great to be resisted by those who did not rightly estimate either British valor or British resources. President Krüger, I think, knew better, but could not help himself. That hope has been disappointed. Not one place of importance has been captured by the Boers. Their plan was an offensive one, and it has utterly failed."

Mr. Hammond's pro-British utterances were warmly applauded by the majority of those present. At the conclusion of the address he expressed his willingness to answer questions, and in reply to a request for enlightenment concerning the conditions attaching to naturalization as a citizen of the Transvaal Republic he said:

"A man cannot be naturalized until he is forty; he must renounce allegiance to all other powers; then, after fourteen years' probation, he must present a petition. He must also be acceptable to Krueger."

Lawyer Frederick W. Hinrichs wanted to know whether there was in this country any Boer speaking English who could give the Boer side of the controversy.

ATTACK ON MR. WHITE.

"Yes," said Mr. Hammond. "There's Montagu White, a renegade Englishman, who is a Boer agent. He's in Washington, I understand. I don't think he would undertake to deny any of the things I have recounted."

A person at the back of the room called out that there were plenty of sympathizers with the Boers both on this and the other side of the ocean.

"I know it," replied Mr. Hammond, "and I should like to tell you that the European press that is lauding them so fulsomely is subsidized by the Boers with money squeezed from the Outlanders."

Mr. Hammond added that he would stake his reputation as a professional man and as an American gentleman that he had not overstated on that or any other occasion the conditions that prevailed in the Transvaal, and that every statement he had made was susceptible of proof.

Dr. R. W. Raymond, who presided over the meeting, made an anti-Boer speech in which he declared that in the matter of the violation of diplomatic usages, as evidenced, he thought, in their refusal to permit the American Consul to act for British subjects during the war, the Boers took advantage of their alleged position of under dog to do things that would not be tolerated from a bigger-sized dog.

He extolled the manner in which Great Britain protected her citizens everywhere, and said he would rather see American citizens protected the world over in the same way than the evangelization and conquest by the United States of a score of archipelagoes like the Philippines.

Deacon White thereupon arose in great excitement and protested vehemently against the question of the policy of the United States in the Philippines being dragged into the discussion. He said it was most improper of Dr. Raymond to have done it, and he for one resented and repudiated the Chairman's action.

Dr. Raymond quietly replied that he hadn't done any such thing as that of which he was accused, "but," said he, "if I had to choose between the protection of an American like Mr. Hammond and the conquest of Mr. Aguinaldo, I would be for the protection of Mr. Hammond most decidedly."

## AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Baron Herman, German Legation, Washington; H. Merritt, United States Army; Count and Countess de la Chesnaye, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—H. L. Newbold, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Col. C. H. Heyl, Washington.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

MANHATTAN—Col. W. S. Davis, San Francisco.

GILSEY—William H. Driggs, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Dry Goods Co., Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Eccleston, bicycles; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Blackstone, N. B., & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, notions and furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss L. Conroy, cloaks; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Stone, linens; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Lotz & Watt, Jackson, Mich.; H. Lotz, cloaks, suits, and upholstery goods; Union Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Wilcox, R. M. & C. B., Sandusky, Ohio; C. B. Wilcox, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Fink, shoes; 79 Grand Street; Gilsey House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Brown, carpets; 160 Worth Street; Gilsey House.

Textile, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyer, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; B. Buchman, furnishing goods; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and ladies' underwear; Hotel Cadillac.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 89 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. H. Vedder, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics, silks, dress goods, and carpets; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams, 8 Greene Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; H. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

## THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, cold wave, high northwesterly winds.

The cold wave which occupied the Upper Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys Wednesday night has extended over the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the upper lake region, where the temperature has fallen about 30 degrees. During the next 24 hours this cold wave will cover the Atlantic and Gulf States, attended by a temperature fall of 20 degrees or more, and will probably carry the line of freezing weather to extreme Northern Florida to-night. The storm which was central at Sault Ste. Marie Wednesday night has advanced to the Southeast New England coast, with minimum pressure last evening 29.46 inches at Nantucket and Block Island. Rain has fallen in areas in the Atlantic Coast States, and rain has changed to snow in the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. In the West and Northwest and on the Pacific Coast the weather has been fair. The weather will continue cold and fair in the Atlantic Coast districts during to-morrow. In the interior of the country the temperature will moderate gradually, and in the Southwestern States rain is likely to occur by to-day. High northwesterly winds will diminish in force along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast, and fresh northwesterly winds will prevail along the South Atlantic Coast. Notice has been sent of strong north to northwest winds and much lower temperature to points on the West Gulf coast as far south as Tampico, Mexico, and to points in Florida and to Havana. Storm signals are displayed from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1899. | 1900. | TIMES. 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 35 | 35 | 38 |
| 6 A. M. | 33 | 35 | 37 |
| 9 A. M. | 33 | 37 | 39 |
| 12 M. | 35 | 40 | 43 |
| 4 P. M. | 38 | 40 | 43 |
| 6 P. M. | 36 | 40 | 42 |
| 9 P. M. | 32 | 38 | 42 |
| 12 P. M. | 29 | 40 | 42 |

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 40¾ |
| Weather Bureau | 38¾ |
| Corresponding date 1899 | 33⅞ |
| Corresponding date for last twenty-five years | 29 |

The maximum temperature was 44 degrees at 9 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 and at 8 P. M. 100. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.91, and at 8 P. M. 29.52.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—39 Columbia Street; Morris Moore; damage slight.

4:30 A. M.—419 East Twenty-fourth Street; unknown; damage slight.

8:55 A. M.—316 Water Street; McCauley Mission; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—392 Greenwich Street; Max Ams; damage, $10.

2:25 P. M.—865 Second Avenue; Adam Yager; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—170 Worth Street; Joseph DeCasele; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—136 Bowery; Louis Glassheimer; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—300 East Ninety-third Street; William Lewis; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—927 Church Street; Standard Clothing Company; damage, $500.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The wholesale grocery establishment of Scoville, Brown & Co. of this town was burned this morning. The loss, which will be heavy, is partially covered by insurance.

### Brooklyn Man's Slayer Sentenced.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 25.—George Davis, colored, twenty-one years of age, was found guilty of murder in the second degree to-day, in the Union County Court, for having shot and killed George Monks, of Brooklyn, on Dec. 24 last. Davis was sentenced by Judge Van Sickle to twenty years at hard labor in the State prison. The shooting followed a quarrel in a saloon.

### Dr. McGlynn Memorial Meeting.

At a meeting of the Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association, held at Bricklayers' Hall, 229 East Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, final arrangements were made for the memorial meeting to be held in the Academy of Music Sunday evening. An orchestra of thirty pieces will furnish the instrumental music, and several well-known vocalists have promised to attend. Among those who have promised to make addresses are the Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell, Rabbi Gotthell, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Father Ducey, and John McMackin. Among those who have promised to be present and act as Vice Presidents are Gov. Roosevelt, Henry George, W. Dean Howells, John W. Keller, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Seth Low, and Bolton Hall.

### Notable Special Articles in The New York Times Next Sunday, Jan. 28.

Among them will be: "Law of the Household," by Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court; "The Evolution of the Seeing Eye," by William Patten, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College; "Needs of the Army," by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of Entertaining Miscellaneous Matter will be found in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper for the intelligent and thoughtful. Sunday 3 cents. Daily 1 cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

# HENDRICKS AGREED UPON?

## Will Probably Succeed Payn as Superintendent of Insurance.

## A NOMINATION NEXT MONDAY

### Ex-Senator from Syracuse, It Is Said, Will Obey the Machine and Accept the Place.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Unless something unexpected happens it is believed that Gov. Roosevelt will send to the Senate next Monday night the name of a successor to Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. All signs point to the selection of ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who has been agreed upon, it is said, by the Governor and the leaders of the Republican organization.

The Governor refused to-night to say whether he had received an answer from Mr. Hendricks, nor in fact would he admit that Mr. Hendricks was his choice for the position, but there is not a Senator here who does not hold the opinion that if he will accept, Mr. Hendricks will take Mr. Payn's place.

Gov. Roosevelt offered the place to Mr. Hendricks last month, but failed to secure his consent to enter the race. Since then, however, the situation has changed, and it is reported here now that Mr. Hendricks has agreed to comply with the wishes of the State machine and re-enter public life.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, who has been expected here for the last two days, telephoned to-day that he would not visit Albany before next week. Mr. Odell's action is regarded here as meaning that the organization has received a promise

# STATEMENT BY AGUINALDO

## His Account of Events Which Led Up to the Present War.

## ACCUSES DEWEY AND OTHERS

### Says the Americans Broke Promises Alleged to Have Been Made on Behalf of Their Government.

A paper purporting to be an authentic review of the Philippine revolution, written by Emilio Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, appeared yesterday in The Springfield Daily Republican.

The paper was received from Erving Winslow, the Eastern Secretary of the American Anti-Imperialist League and Secretary of the New England League, who describes it as a hasty but faithful translation of an official pamphlet in Spanish which came into his hands accidentally. It is announced that a copy of the translation has been submitted to Admiral Dewey, who is referred to many times in it. The Admiral replied through his secretary, J. W. Crawford, that after examining the article he still adhered to his determination not to talk of Philippine matters until the report of the commission is made public.

The document, which is addressed by its author "to the civilized nations, and particularly to the great North American Republic, which he salutes with all the effusion of his soul," is, in part, as follows:

"Spain ruled the Philippine Islands for more than three centuries and a half, during which time the abuses caused by the rule of the friars and the administration exhausted the patience of the natives, forcing them to throw off the yoke of oppression; this they did between the 26th and 31st of August, 1896, the Provinces of Manila and Cavite being the first to commence the revolution.

TERMS OF TREATY WITH SPAIN.

"After a year's fighting I pitched my camp in the wild and unknown range of Biak-na-bato, where, toward the end of May, 1897, I established the Republican Government of the Philippines, and where on the 14th of December, 1897, I concluded a treaty of peace with Don Pedro Alejandro Paterno on the following basis:

"Firstly—I was to be free to live abroad with the companions who were willing to follow me, and in Hongkong, which I had decided on as a place of residence, the payment of $800,000 indemnification money was to be made in three installments, $400,000 on receipt of all the arms that were in Biak-na-bato, $200,000 when the number of arms delivered up should amount to 800, and the remaining $200,000 on the total number of the same reaching 1,000, when, as a thank offering, the Te Deum should be celebrated in the cathedral of Manila. The last two weeks of the month of February were fixed upon as the final term for the delivering up of the arms.

"Secondly—The money was all to be delivered to me personally, and I was to settle without interference with my companions and the other revolutionists.

"Thirdly—Before the Philippine revolutionists should evacuate Biak-na-bato Capt. Gen. Don Primo de Rivera was to send me two Spanish Generals, who were to remain as hostages till I and my companions reached Honkong and the first installment of the indemnification—that is, $400,000, had been received.

"Fourthly—It was also agreed to suppress the religious societies in the islands, and that political and administrative autonomy should be established, although by request of Gen. Primo de Rivera these latter conditions were not put down in writing, owing to his assertion that otherwise the treaty would be in too humiliating a form for the Spanish Government, while on the other hand he guaranteed on his word as a gentleman and officer the fulfilment of the same.

"Gen. Primo de Rivera paid the first installment of $400,000 while the two Generals were still detained as hostages.

"We, the revolutionists, fulfilled the condition of delivering up the arms, but the Captain General failed to carry out the rest of his conditions. I later received a letter from his secretary forbidding my return to Manila.

URGED TO RENEW THE WAR.

"In March, 1898, I had various interviews with a gentleman who introduced himself as the commander of the American warship Petrel, who said that he spoke at the instigation of Admiral Dewey, and who wished me to renew the war of independence against Spain, and promised the assistance of the United States in case of a war between that Nation and Spain. He told me that the United States was a great and rich Nation and had no need of colonies. I explained the necessity of putting the above agreement in writing, and he replied that he would submit the matter to Admiral Dewey.

"Mr. Pratt, the United States Consul at Singapore, also urged me to renew the hostilities and told me that he had received a communication from Admiral Dewey that the United States would, at least, recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands under a naval protectorate, but that there would be no need of putting this agreement down in writing as his word was sacred. Admiral Dewey," the Consul added, "as chief of the expedition, had ample power from President McKinley. I yielded to the persuasions of Mr. Pratt, and promised to assist in the capture of Manila if provided with guns and ammunition. At the invitation of Admiral Dewey I went to Hongkong to have an interview with him, but found that he had left for Manila.

INTERVIEW WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY.

"On the 15th day of May the gunboat McCulloch conveyed me to Cavite by the Admiral's order. He received me there with all the honors of a General, and said that the messages he had sent to Consul Pratt were authentic. He said that America was rich in land and money, and that there would be no doubt as to its recognition of Philippine independence. He urged me to arouse the people against the Spaniards and to effect a quick campaign, said that the promise of the American people was more binding than a treaty with the Spaniards, and advised me to devise a national flag which, he said, he would recognize before all the other squadrons in the bay.

"Rifles and other ammunition offered me by the Admiral were distributed among the first volunteers that presented themselves, and I set about promoting the insurrection without delay. After several victories of my army I ordered the national flag displayed on the eight launches and five larger vessels which comprised the Philippine navy. In all, the expeditions our ships, before clearing, saluted the Olympia as flagship, our salutes being replied to with equal demonstrations of friendship. On the 12th of June the independence of the republic was proclaimed at Kawit with due solemnity. Admiral Dewey, who was invited to take part in the celebrations, excused himself, alleging that this was his mail day.

GEN. ANDERSON'S ALLEGED PROMISE.

"Gen. Anderson, the commander of the first military expedition from the United States which arrived on July 4, ratified the Admiral's promises, affirming on his word of honor that America had come to the Philippines not to conquer our territory, but to free it from Spain.

"In the same month of July the Admiral, accompanied by Gen. Anderson, came to Cavite, and after the first exchange of courtesies said to me: 'You have now seen that all I said and promised has been confirmed. How handsome your flag is—it has a triangle similar to the one of the Cuban flag. Will you give me one as a souvenir when I return to America?'

"I answered that I was convinced of the sincerity of his word, and that there was no necessity for putting in writing the agreement made with him, and as regarded the flag, he could count on having one at once if he wished it.

"Dewey continued: 'When there is no honor the contents of documents are not carried out, as happened with the one which you drew up with the Spaniards, who failed to fulfill that which was written down and signed. Trust to my word, which I pledge, that the United States will recognize the independence of this country. But I recommend that you maintain the greatest reserve with regard to all that we have said and agreed upon. And besides that, I beg that you will have patience if our soldiers should insult any Filipinos; for, being volunteers, they as yet lack discipline.'

"I replied to the Admiral that I should remember all his suggestions for observing secrecy, and that as regarded possible disorder on the part of the soldiers, suitable orders with regard to this point had already been given; I at the same time suggested the same mode of proceeding to the Admiral respecting our own soldiers. I told the Admiral of the mixed commission under Gen. Augustin and Archbishop Nozaleda, which had come to me from Manila, and asked me what the attitude of the United States was toward the Philippine Republic. When I told him that I had answered that I was pledged to secrecy on that point, but that they might note the acts of sovereignty which had been performed by our Government, especially in the waters of the bay, he seemed greatly disturbed.

"'Why did you reveal our secret?' he cried. 'Was that fulfilling your promise of secrecy?'

"He took his departure, after asking me to defer my attack on Manila until I had formed some plan of concerted action with his troops.

THE CAPITULATION OF MANILA.

"More American troops arrived from time to time until the 13th of August, when I observed preparations for an attack on Manila by the Americans. Ordering an attack by my own troops, I captured the suburbs of Pretil, Tondo, Divis Oria, Paseo de Azcarraga, Singalong, and Pako. We learned at nightfall that the city had capitulated to the Americans and that the capitulation had been accepted, contrary to the agreement made with Admiral Dewey in the formation of plans by which the American and Philippine armies were to unite in taking Manila.

"This inexplicable conduct on the part of the American Generals was made more striking by the telegrams which Gen. Anderson directed to me from Maytubig on this 13th day of August, asking me to order our troops not to enter Manila. This demand was refused, inasmuch as the same was contrary to agreement and the important interests of the revolutionary government, which, when taking upon itself the immense burden of besieging Manila during two months and a half, sacrificing thousands of lives and material interests to a tremendous extent, could not surely have any other object than to capture the City of Manila and Spanish garrison, which defended this fortification with energy and tenacity.

WITHDRAWS HIS TROOPS.

"Gen. Merritt requested me, through Major Bell, to withdraw my troops from the suburbs in order to avoid conflict with the American soldiers, offering to negotiate after his wishes had been complied with. To this I acceded.

"I still cherished hopes that the verbal agreement made between our government and the American chiefs would be respected until I learned that Admiral Dewey had worked and was working thus against the revolutionary government by order of his excellency, Mr. McKinley, who, at the instigation of the imperialistic party, had decided to annex the Philippines, yielding perhaps to the ambition of exploiting the immense natural riches hidden in our virgin soil.

"I succeeded, however, in calming my own spirit as well as that of my companions by the reflection that the other American Generals who arrived after the glorious victories of the Admiral, Gens. Merritt, Anderson, and Otis, proclaimed to the Philippine people that 'America had not come to conquer new territories, but to liberate their inhabitants from the oppression of Spanish rule.' This would mean, therefore, to expose also to general ridicule the honor of these Generals, if the United States, disavowing their official and public conduct, should annex the islands by force.

"I was happy when I heard that the American Government at the instigation of Admiral Dewey had decided to send a civil commission to come to an amicable understanding with us. I had a commission nominated to receive them, and I exhorted my companions to bear with the brutality of the American soldiers, which was rapidly becoming unbearable.

OTIS'S "IMPOLITIC ACTIONS."

"In this trying and critical situation, and before the arrival of the longed-for American civil commission, it happened that Gen. Otis, the Military Governor of the American forces, carried into effect two actions, one as impolitic as the other. One was his order to search our telegraph offices in Sagundo Street, seizing the apparatus and detaining the official, Senor Reyna, at the Fortress of Santiago on the pretext that he was conspiring against the Americans.

"The other impolitic action committed by Gen. Otis was the issuing of a proclamation on the 4th of January, establishing in the name of the President, Mr. McKinley, the sovereignty of America in these islands, threatening ruin, death, and desolation to all who failed to recognize it.

"I protested against that proclamation, threatening also to open hostilities at once, as the whole nation was crying 'Treason,' saying with good reason that the civil commission already announced and asked for by Admiral Dewey was a farce, and that the object of Gen. Otis had been to put us off in order to draw more and more reinforcements from the United States so as to annihilate at one stroke our young and badly armed forces.

"But for the first time Gen. Otis resorted to diplomacy, sending me a letter through his secretary, Mr. Carman, in which he invited the Philippine Government to send a commission, which in conjunction with one composed of Americans, was to bring about an amicable settlement between the two parties. Although I did not trust in the sincerity of the amicable propositions of the said General, whose plain intention to prevent that the commission should find the country in peace had already been proved, I acceded all the same to the said invitation, because I saw it officially confirmed in the order of the 9th of January issued by that General, and also because I wanted to demonstrate before the whole world my evident desire to preserve the peace and friendship with the United Stats so solemnly agreed upon with Admiral Dewey.

"The conference of the mixed Americans and Philippine Commission took place in Manila from the 11th to the 31st of January. It ended in a harmonious manner, the American Commissioners promising to report to their Government, while we should await its answer.

FIRST HOSTILITIES.

"And while I, the Government, the Congress, the whole people, were waiting for the longed-for answer, the majority giving themselves up to the most flattering hopes, came the fatal day of the 4th of February, on the night of which the American troops suddenly attacked all our lines, which were practically abandoned, for, it being Saturday evening, our Generals and some of our foremost leaders had asked permission to repair to the bosom of their respective families.

"According to authentic information Gen. Otis telegraphed to Washington that the Filipinos had attacked the American Army. President McKinley laid the telegram before the Senate, where the ratification of the treaty of Paris of the 10th of December, 1898, was under debate, in so far as the same referred to the annexation of the Philippines, obtaining by this criminal means the complete ratification of the treaty referred to, by a majority of only three votes, which were only given with the protestation that this was done in consideration of the state of war in these islands.

"The facts narrated are of recent date, and the recollection of them must be still fresh in the memory of all.

"Those who in May, 1898, admired the bravery of the sailors under Admiral Dewey and the humane sentiments of this illustrious leader in lending his assistance to an oppressed people that they should secure their liberty and independence, can surely not reconcile the present inhuman war with those elevated and honorable ideas.

"The truth of these statements is vouched for by my word as President of this republic and by the honor of a whole nation of 8,000,000 souls, which for more than three years has sacrificed the lives and property of its heroic sons to obtain the due recognition of its natural rights to liberty and iddependence.

"And if you do me the honor to receive and to accept this document, and if then you will judge impartially on which side justice and right are standing, I shall always be your thankful and obedient servant. EMILIO AGUINALDO."

# SCHWAN ROUTS INSURGENTS.

## Encounters Large Force at San Diego and Breaks It Up—Filipinos Believed to be All Dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Otis's cabled report under to-day's date received this morning indicates that Gen. Schwan is conducting the campaign in the south of Luzon with the greatest energy. He located what was probably the last considerable force of insurgents remaining in one command, and to-day's report shows that, with small loss to himself and heavy loss to the enemy, he managed to completely dissipate this force, probably beyond the possibility of reconstruction. Gen. Otis's cablegram is as follows:

"Schwan concentrated Thirtieth Battalion, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Infantry at and near San Pablo, Laguna Province, on the afternoon of the 20th, Hayes, with cavalry, striking for Tayabas by lower road. The enemy had advanced from Santa Cruz to very strongly fortified positions at San Diego, Majayjay, and adjacent points, in country very broken and mountainous.

"Schwan struck the enemy at San Diego, and in an engagement lasting two hours, killed eighty-two and wounded a large number.

"Our casualties were one enlisted man killed and fourteen wounded, including three native scouts. Captured several rifles, ammunition, Bolos, and stock of uniform clothing.

"On the 22d Schwan pushed on through to Lilio, driving enemy back on Majayjay, where a force, reported by an escaped Spanish prisoner to number between 1,500 and 3,000, well equipped and supplied, had concentrated, waiting approach of troops. This position was impregnable via roads or trails, and the troops were working around on either flank of enemy, when the enemy retreated rapidly with Thirtieth Infantry and cavalry in pursuit.

"It is believed that the insurgents are widely dispersed. The country is now covered by troops, and our force occupies Santa Cruz, a few minor engagements at other points resulting in considerable loss to the enemy.

"MacArthur telegraphs that MacRae struck an insurgent post in the mountains northwest of Porac, capturing the arsenal, barracks, ten cartloads of powder and ammunition, and three insurgents with rifles. The barracks and arsenal were destroyed."

### JESUIT SCIENTISTS FROM MANILA.

**Fathers Algue and Clos Reach San Francisco En Route to Washington.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Father José Algue, Director of the Manila Observatory, the largest and most notable institution of its kind in the Orient, and his associate, Father José Clos have arrived here en route to Washington with much valuable scientific data which they hope to have published by the Government.

They have come to America upon the urgent invitation of President Schurman of Cornell University, President of the Philippine Commission, and also by the request of Gen. Otis. Both of them are Spaniards and Jesuit priests.

Father Algue is a typhoon expert, and his companion is an authority on earthquakes. They bring with them, besides twelve manuscript volumes on scientific subjects, many valuable maps of the Philippine Islands.

### Lawton Fund Still Growing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that the persons who undertook the fund for the Lawton home have recently relinquished further efforts in that direction, the fund itself continues to grow through small contributions, and a statement issued to-day by Gen Corbin shows that the total subscriptions amount to $93,364.

### Transport Grant Reaches Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Otis informed the War Department to-day that the transport Grant arrived at Manila this morning, with the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, Col. Duvall commanding.

### Gen. Wheeler Starts for Home.

MANILA, Jan. 25.—Gen. Wheeler and his daughter left on Wednesday on the transport Warren for San Francisco, via Hongkong and Guam.

# IN THE HOSPITAL AT MANILA.

## Comfortable Home Provided for Sick American Soldiers in the Philippine Islands.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 19, 1899.—There are other hospitals in the City of Manila, but the Santa Mesa Hospital, three miles out from Manila, is the main "field" hospital. It stands on high ground about a quarter of a mile from the Pasig River. The location is superb, as the hospital almost always has the benefit of a slight breeze. The hospital consists of several large bamboo buildings, long and high. Each building has two wards, for instance, Ward 2A and Ward 2B. These wards are large, airy, and commodious.

Each building has its own kitchen, cook, and dining room; each ward has its corps of nurses, which consist of a wardmaster, a woman nurse and three or four male nurses. They are all extremely kind and attentive to the sick soldiers. The doctor makes his rounds twice a day, morning and evening. The patients are mostly fever cases. These cases almost without exception are not fatal. There have been very few deaths in the hospital.

Almost all the soldiers, some time or other during their stay on the island, have a fever of some sort, and it usually comes from intemperance in eating or drinking. This is proved by the fact that the ambulances are worked most and the hospital most fully occupied immediately after "pay day."

The patients are divided into three classes—the very sick, or liquid diets; the medium sick, or special diets, and the convalescents, or heavy diets. A patient usually advances through these grades, and is discharged when completely well once more.

There are Filipino servants in all these wards. They are, as a rule, lazy and pretend to be very dumb. They cannot stand cold at all, and during these chilly nights in December they beg the nurses very earnestly for blankets. The cooks in the different buildings are white men, but each one has a number of Chinese assistants. The cook in our ward was on the Baltimore at the battle of Manila Bay. He wears one of the Dewey medals, which were struck by order of Congress. He is a good cook and gives the "heavy diets" fine meals, and prepares the other diets in a tasty manner. One of the boys attempted to transfer to his own plate food intended for an absent patient, and the cook caught him in the act, and had him tried for it. He was given a heavy fine.

There is a company of soldiers quartered opposite the hospital in a building like the hospital buildings, and it is a part of these soldiers' duty to guard the approaches and prevent any of the convalescent patients from going out of bounds. There is a canteen about a hundred yards out of bounds where pie, sandwiches, candy, and the like may be bought, and this makes the temptation to break the rules very hard to resist. If caught, the result is a heavy fine, so it makes the boys cautious.

Immediately back of the hospital is a marshy meadow, where a herd of caribou (water buffalo) feed. This meadow is the way the boys take who wish to go shopping at the canteen without getting caught. The caribou are tame enough when attached to a cart, but they are not always so mild when at liberty, and one day when three of the boys were going through the meadow on their way to the canteen a caribou charged them. A number of us in the hospital were watching them, and had a great deal of fun estimating the time it took them to cover the distance to the road and safety. We concluded that Aguinaldo's record for running was equaled, if not beaten badly.

They provide us with reading matter, and every morning numbers of Filipino boys come in shouting, "Freedom to-day! Freedom to-day!" so we have the Manila papers to read also; but, for all that, time hangs heavy on our hands. We derive some amusement from the frequent changes they make in the ward. One morning they go through putting a spread top-most on our bed, and the next morning they go through and put our blanket on top, with the spread folded up small under it at the foot. Then another morning they change the positions of the iron bedsteads we sleep on. Finally, they decided that our numbers were not arranged in the most convenient manner for the doctor in making his rounds, so they changed all our numbers. This played havoc in the medicine list, and caused great fun in the ward. Some fellows who were getting quinine had physics offered them, and vice versa. Nobody came to grief, though, and at last accounts all were doing well.

# LEMPKE'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

## Christian Scientist Found with His Head in a Stove—Probably a Suicide.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Jan. 25.—Frederick A. Lempke, who conducted "Christian Science parlors" in St. Cloud for some time, met a horrible death at the home of J. K. Orton in East St. Cloud this afternoon.

It is supposed he deliberately placed his head in a heating stove, for when found he was in this position, his head and shoulders burned to a crisp.

A letter was found in which he said he had been unable to concentrate his thoughts for some time.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

# ANOTHER MOVE IN THE GAS COMPANIES' FIGHT

## New Amsterdam Reduces Its Rate from $1.05 to 65 Cents.

## RIVALRY COMPELS IT TO ACT

### Possible Effect of Opposition to the Consolidated Management on the Situation.

Another notable move in the gas war was made yesterday, when at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Amsterdam Company, held at the office of August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street, it was decided to reduce the price of gas from the legal rate of $1.05 per 1,000 feet to 65 cents, the rate charged by the rival Consolidated and Standard Companies. Two months had sufficed to convince the company that its former step in raising the price from 50 cents to the legal limit, whatever may have been the reason that impelled it, was a false one. This step was taken, as is now avowed, in the belief that the other companies would follow suit, and their failure to do so left the New Amsterdam Company no alternative but to cut its rate again.

The New Amsterdam, which is a merger of the East River and Equitable, had for some time offered its product at 50 cents, and this, with other inducements, obtained for it a big proportion of the custom of its rivals. Suddenly, on Nov. 23 last, it announced that, in view of the fact that the company's output had reached the limit of its capacity, it had been decided to restore the price of gas to the legal rate beginning Dec. 1. The legal rate up to Dec. 31 was $1.10, and is now $1.05.

The announcement caused considerable surprise, and in connection with a Wall Street bulletin of the previous day, which said that the gas companies were weary of the war and dissatisfied with prevailing prices, and that efforts being made to effect a settlement would result in some definite step to that end being taken within a few hours, was believed to be the beginning of the end of the conflict, denials to the contrary by the officers of the other companies notwithstanding.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

The denials of the Standard and Consolidated were seemingly made in good faith, and although many persons in Wall Street professed to see in yesterday's move another indication of an approaching settlement, the idea was scouted by those well posted on gas-war matters, who declared that the company was forced from an untenable position. This, in fact, was admitted by an official of the company. "It's the Spion Kop of the gas war," said the Wall Street wags, "and the Consolidated now holds the Kop."

Meanwhile the war within the Consolidated goes merrily on, and it is reported that George A. Lamb, counsel for the stockholders who protested against the election of the Trustees at the annual meeting on Monday, purposes to apply for a mandamus to compel the company to restore the price of its gas to the legal limit. This application, it is said, will be made should Mr. Lamb's efforts to have the vote at the annual meeting set aside by the courts be successful, and the mandamus will be directed against the Board of Trustees chosen on the election ordered by the courts.

There is said to be good precedent for the issuance by a court of a mandamus compelling the raising of the rate charged by a corporation when the Directors of the corporation have been shown to be acting against the interests of the shareholders in reducing its rate to its customers. Mr. Lamb, when questioned on this point yesterday, said:

"I know of cases that might be applicable, but I don't want to say at present what I will do. I am still working on the papers, and when they are completed the public will have a chance to be informed concerning them."

The meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam company yesterday was practically a full one, but an important member of the board, Anthony N. Brady, was not present. It was declared after the meeting that the board's action had been unanimously agreed upon, and the following announcement was given out:

"At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, held to-day, the price of gas was reduced from the legal rate of $1.05 to 65 cents, commencing with Jan. 15. This action was taken for the purpose of holding the large amount of increased business secured by the company during the war."

ANTHONY N. BRADY'S POSITION.

The fact that Anthony N. Brady, who has just been elected to the Consolidated Directorate, did not attend the meeting was the subject of much comment. Though Mr. Brady is still a New Amsterdam Director, there is considerable speculation in financial circles as to whether he has still a dominant influence in the New Amsterdam company. Many think that he may have disposed of his New Amsterdam holdings. Mr. Brady himself could not be seen.

Mr. Brady's interest in the Consolidated company began when, a few weeks ago, it bought out the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of which he was President. In disposing of his interests there he acquired his interest in the Consolidated company, and it is believed by many that his holdings in the Consolidated are of respectable proportions.

It was remarked in some quarters that if Mr. Brady, as a Consolidated Director, knew the intention of the Consolidated Gas Company to depress New Amsterdam stock by the process of cut-throat competition with a view to buying its securities in at a low rate, he would be apt to see the wisdom of parting with his holdings in New Amsterdam and waiting to buy them back at a lower figure just before the gas war came to an end. This is just the action Russell Sage took in selling out most of his Standard stock, as he frankly admitted.

After the New Amsterdam meeting down town, President Jourdan and other officers returned to the gas company's general offices at Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. President Jourdan would not be seen personally, but deputed Assistant Secretary Malcolm M. Graham to answer inquiries as to the new move. Mr. Graham said that the decision had been reached to protect the company's customers and because it was found that business could not be carried on successfully at the legal rate.

ATTITUDE OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

The position of the company was further set forth in a statement by Frank S. Hastings, one of the Directors. "Our meeting," he said, "was a full one. By that I mean to say we had a good deal more than a quorum. Mr. Brady was not there. I don't know whether he approved the step we took or not. In fact, though I know Mr. Brady pretty well and see him often, I am unable to understand his position. Of course there is a rational explanation of it somewhere, if we could get at it.

"All of our Directors present were agreed as to the wisdom of making the reduction. The Consolidated shareholders are losing at least $3,500,000 yearly by the gas war. If they are willing to stand it, all right. The Consolidated Trustees thought they would force us to give in by this rate cutting. They have reckoned without their host, I think. Our Directors show absolutely no sign of weakening. They are determined to fight it out.

"All the companies are losing money by this fight, and they will as long as it goes on. I don't know when it will stop or whether it will ever stop. But you may hear of some developments in a few days that will put a new face on matters. The Consolidated shareholders are getting tired of a war which was brought on in order that the few men who control their Board of Trustees might put through a profitable speculation. They want to bear New Amsterdam securities by cutting rates and then buy them in at a cheap figure, and after bringing the war to a close sell out at a profit. They did something like that in the case of the Brooklyn gas companies. They are managing the Consolidated Company for their own ends, and the stockholders don't see where they come in. They are, therefore, taking the matter to court to test their rights."

Mr. Hastings went on to say that the interests behind George A. Lamb were a good deal stronger than the public supposed.

"Mr. Sloan, who sat on Mr. Lamb so forcibly at the Consolidated's annual meeting," said he, "may learn something that will surprise him. Mr. Sloan fairly told Mr. Lamb to shut up at the meeting. The whole affair was the most outrageous and disgraceful proceeding I have ever known in all my corporation practice. But it was just what this Consolidated opposition wanted. It will strengthen their case in the courts. If Mr. Sloan had knocked Mr. Lamb on the head with a club, or thrown him out of the window, or kicked him out of doors, the opposition would have been still better pleased, I dare say. I think Mr. Lamb has a good prospect of winning his entire case in court, setting aside the illegal election and restoring the old rate.

INTERESTS BEHIND MR. LAMB.

"The newspapers have been mistaken in thinking that the New Amsterdam Company is behind Mr. Lamb. It is true that we don't know where a great deal of the New Amsterdam stock is owned, but not one of the persons behind Mr. Lamb, so far as I know, owns a single share of it."

President Harrison E. Gawtry and the other officers of the Consolidated Gas Company declined to comment upon the action of the Amsterdam Company, except to say that the position of their own company was not in any way affected by what the rival concern had done.

John T. Terry, a Director of the Standard Company, said: "This move on the part of the New Amsterdam people brings the fight back to the position in which it was before they raised their rate. First, the New Amsterdam Company dropped its rate to 50 cents, much lower than the rate of its rivals. Then, having reached out and gathered in a host of customers of the Standard and Consolidated, it raised its rate to the legal limit, imagining that the others would follow suit and permit it to reap the benefit of the restored rate from the body of customers it had secured at our expense. The scheme didn't work, of course, and the New Amsterdam, seeing its customers falling away in an alarming manner under the new rate, had to climb down."

Russell Sage refused positively to be interviewed. "Tell 'em," he said to his office man, "that I won't discuss the gas question in any of its phases. I won't talk about it at all."

Both the stocks and bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Company declined on the outside market yesterday as a result of its new departure.

# FEW VETERANS ARE SWINDLERS

## Not Many Cases of Pension Frauds Attributable to Them—Pensioners Kept as Prisoners.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—People who are not acquainted with the workings of the Pension Bureau imagine that its fraud-detecting machinery works chiefly against veteran soldiers. Many veterans have this idea themselves, and think of the Pension Office as at work to discover frauds on the part of pensioners.

As a matter of fact, a very small percentage of the frauds detected and punished by the bureau are committed by old soldiers. The Law Department is one of the busiest parts of the Pension Office, and its hands are always full of fraud cases, but the great majority of such attempts to swindle the Government are made by civilians.

The commonest case of fraud is that in which some one who never shouldered a musket attempts to get the pension that rightfully belongs to some old soldier. Cases are common in which old soldiers who have served their country and been wounded or incapacitated by illness in its service are kept in durance by civilians who draw their pensions.

Most frequent of all are cases in which veterans entitled to pensions are kept in insane asylums while their pensions are appropriated by some one posing as a "guardian." So common are these that the very name of guardian is in bad odor at the Pension Bureau. It is a kind of fraud hard to detect, for the soldier, who is generally imbecile, is unable to speak for himself. The pension was obtained for him by the criminal, who afterward had himself appointed guardian, and who is drawing the soldier's pay.

In some cases robberies of helpless and destitute soldiers have been carried on for years before they were discovered. A shocking case recently came to the knowledge of the bureau in Indiana Territory, in which some bad characters formed a conspiracy to get a pension for a veteran. There was no doubt that he was entitled to it; he was a soldier with a fine record who had been wounded in the wor and was paralyzed. The conspirators enlisted the services of a disreputable woman. They got the soldier drunk, married him to the woman, obtained a pension for him, and drew it for him regularly, using the woman to dominate the man, keep him still, and prevent him from knowing what was going on.

A revolting case came up recently in Washington, in which an old soldier was found to be kept as a prisoner in a stable by some ruffians who were regularly drawing his pension. He was feeble, helpless, and practically an imbecile. He lived in the stable, being too feeble to walk for any distance. He had no clothes except such rags as they chose to give him; he had no bed, but straw on the floor was provided. He complained, he was dosed with bad whisky, which was his principal article of diet.

A case came up in Pennsylvania some years ago in which a veteran soldier was kept a prisoner in a hut in a country district for a long time before his condition was discovered and he was rescued.

Another common form of fraud is that in which women represent themselves as widows of veterans and succeed in drawing widows' pensions.

When a soldier is accused of fraud it is generally in connection with a request on his part for an increase of pension. But such cases form a small percentage of the total number, and one of the principal functions of the detective end of the Pension Bureau is the protection of helpless or infirm veterans from swindlers who try to despoil them of their pensions.


# To-day and Saturday

Two great Clothing days at this sale. We have made further reductions—have again cut prices right and left—have made SPECIAL efforts to make To-day and Saturday the greatest selling days of this sale—(the largest ever known in the clothing trade)—and to more quickly dispose of the stock of

## Bierman, Heidelberg & Co.

Whatever you've got to buy in CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS and FURNISHINGS, come here NOW,—it's safe to say you'll save one-half on every item. Everybody likes good clothes—especially at BARGAIN PRICES;—this store is loaded with them.

## TO-DAY and SATURDAY

Note the Reductions.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.'S

$12 Overcoats NOW . . $7.50
$20 to $25 Overcoats NOW $11.00
$28 to $35 Overcoats NOW $15.00
$40 to $55 Overcoats NOW $19.50

B., H. & Co.'s FINE TROUSERS.

$3 Trousers NOW . . . $1.75
$4 Trousers NOW . . . $2.50
$6, 7, $8 and $10 Trousers NOW $4 and $5.

$12 Suits NOW . . . $5.50
$15 Suits NOW . . . $7.50
$20 Suits NOW . . . $9.50
$25 Suits NOW . . . $12.50
$28 to $30 Suits NOW . $14.50

B., H. & Co.'s FINE FANCY VESTS.

$2.00 Vests NOW . . $1.00
$2.50 Vests NOW . . $1.25
$3.50 Vests NOW . . $1.75
$4.50 Vests NOW . . $2.00
$5.00 Vests NOW . . $2.50

FURNISHINGS. SHOES AND HATS.

Every High Grade Shoe in the Store.

$4.50 and $5.00 Shoes NOW $2.85
All the $3 Shoes NOW . $1.95
All the $3 Derbys and Alpines NOW . . . $1.65

Every Scarf in the Store.

50c., 75c., $1.00 grades, NOW 25c.

# Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.,

STEWART BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS STREET.


# CASTELLANE'S ANGER RISING.

## He Now Threatens to Blow Off the Head of the Editor of the Figaro, Instead of Caning Him.

Count Boni de Castellane, who since his arrival in this country has been annoyed exceedingly by stories printed in the Paris Figaro concerning his alleged reckless extravagance, may not cane M de Rodays, the editor of the journal, upon his return to Paris, as he has announced that he would. The Count, after thinking the matter over, said yesterday that he might blow M. de Rodays's head off instead. The Count has decided that his original plan of merely slapping the Paris editor's face is too mild.

The Count when seen yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria declared that he was bored beyond measure by this Figaro matter. "I shall make no further replies by cable to this wretch Rodays," he added. "My next reply will be given when I see him again. He will remember our meeting. M. de Rodays is now trying to make a farce out of his malicious attacks upon me in his newspaper, but it is a serious matter, as he will discover upon my return to Paris.

"I have not decided how to punish this unspeakable wretch, but will wait until I return to France, when I will probably blow his head off. I have received about 250 telegrams and cablegrams applauding my action in this matter, and expressing hope that I will blow the scoundrel to atoms."

The Count held in his hand a large bunch of unopened letters which he had received. He was busy in the forenoon attending to his mail, and after luncheon both he and the Countess were almost overrun by callers.

### THE FIGARO TO SUE THE COUNT.

**Will Claim 200,000 Francs Damages on Account of His Dispatch.**

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Figaro publishes this morning the following statement by the manager of the paper:

"Count Boni de Castellane having had inserted in several newspapers his dispatch of yesterday, which our chief editor personally could afford to disdain, but whose evident intention was to injure the commercial prosperity of the Figaro Company, we have decided to reply to the Count's claim of 100,000 francs by a cross action for 200,000 francs as damages."

### John M. Peterson Dead.

John M. Peterson, a retired optician, one of the best-known residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died last night from apoplexy at his home, at 428 Hamburg Avenue. He was sixty-one years old. He served with the Eighth New York Volunteers during the civil war, and was Adjutant of Dakin Post, G. A. R. His widow, one son, and one daughter survive him.

# SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | | P. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 7:15 | Sun sets | 5:10 | Moon rises 3:09 |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 2:57 | Gov. Isl'd | 3:21 | H. Gate 5:17 |
| P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 3:21 | Gov. Isl'd | 3:27 | H. Gate 5:23 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 26.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Colorado, Brunswick . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, San Juan . . . 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
*11:30 A. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas . . . 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica . . . . . 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Andes, Haiti . . . . . 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool . . . . . 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow . . . . . 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Horatio Para . . . . . 7:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
John Sanderson, La Plata Countries . . . . . 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples . . . . . 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Manitou, London . . . . . .
Mexico, Havana, &c. . . . 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg . . . . . 2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam . . . 8:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland . . . . 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Grenada . . . . . 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda . . . . . 9:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas . . . . 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Aller, Bremen . . . . . 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston . . . . . 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 29, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for, Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

# Do You Really Know the Store

PLEASE do not think of it as merely a place of sale—a last chance as a place to get something you need.

Think of it—know it—as the first-chance place to see more of what all lands have produced for personal use and home adornment—more than any other store in America has shown at any time. We speak of the store as a unit—and so it is, though existing in two cities, and the better for the longer reach this consolidation gives.

It is a fashion show, and more.

Yesterday's showing of Oriental Goods was a revelation of the store's grasp on this line of business—we've no patience with "departments," with mere counters for this, that and the other.

Have you seen the

## Queer, Quaint Things From the Orient

The first-floor display continues—the charm of it being that one can pick up whatever is appealing at a clear saving of a fourth, third or half less than the lowest regular prices.

## Some Charmingly New Hats

Will you take a run down into the sunshine? Going to Florida? Or, ahead of the pilgrims of the year, off for Europe—to the Riviera, where fashions bloom earliest?

Show days for the new hats we have ready. The millinery chief has been in Europe for a month—we have the cue.

Picture hats and French leather sailor hats (which are trimmed). How much? The finest of this early blooming is $38. There are charming ones for less than $10. New, in every detail.

Winter Hats—and some are really fine—shall be sold to-day and to-morrow. $3 to $5—no matter how many times those prices they were. Not all that we have, but many.

Fashion's school takes no vacation and holds no "finals"—the best scholars we have are studying constantly, here and in Europe.

A Wanamaker label in a hat is there to dignify it—our styles are authoritative.

Ready—very ready. Come! Second Floor, Broadway.

**Piano Recital**
By JOHN FRANCIS GILDER, the composer
This afternoon at three.
This is our very hearty invitation to you to attend

...THE PROGRAM...

PART I.

1. Andante and Rondo Capricioso, *Mendelssohn*
2. *a* Amaranthus, } *Gilder*
   *b* Tarantelle Fantastique, }
3. *a* Waltz in D Flat, . . . . *Chopin*
   *b* Battle Cry of Freedom, *Root-Gottschalk*
4. Cotton Field Dance, . . . *Gilder*
5. *a* The Brook (Dolores), . . . *Pape*
   *b* The Banjo, . . . . . *Gottschalk*

PART II.

6. Saltarello, . . . . . *Gilder*
7. Silver Spring, . . . . . *Wm. Mason*
8. Transcription—Il Trovatore, *Verdi-Fintard*
9. The Brook's Lullaby (new), . . *Gilder*
10. Pasquinade, . . . . . *Gottschalk*

**Krell Elite Grand Piano Used.**
Fifth Floor—The Piano Store.

**The Foulards at Half**

"Foulard" is a French word meaning "silk handkerchief," but like many words it has outgrown its meaning. To you it means a fabric silk or partly silk, but chiefly noted by the designs or patterns printed on it, or formed by extracting the body color of the fabric.

Foulards that we tell of this week are cotton-and-silk—classed as a cotton dress stuff, because the silk, fine as it is, was put into it simply for beauty's sake.

It is a 50c fabric—its value decided on by last year's selling and by this year's demand. But the maker calls the fabric by another name — which we dare not use. That's his protection—not your concern.

There are over two hundred designs or patterns. Cut into 12-yd. lengths this purchase would make only nine thousand and eighty dress lengths. In three days we have sold three thousand four hundred dress lengths.

You can count on your fingers the days it will take to end the lot—and in a jiffy the choice of designs will be less.

50c Cotton-and-silk Foulard at 25c.
Rotunda.

## Dress Goods Bargains

One hears almost everything discussed on the in-coming commuters' trains. Sometimes Wanamaker's is the theme—heard it this very week: the wonder how this store could afford to lose money—as recently on gloves and hosiery; as right now on dress goods. For the talkers were solid, prosperous business men who watch the store and who know that Wanamaker bargains are very real. Do you wonder, as well?

Compared with the early full but fair prices we are selling **Colored Dress Goods** at these losses—

50c for $2.25 French Camel's-hair Cloth.
50c for $2 French Drap d'Ete.
50c for $1.50 Whipcord.
50c for $1.25 French Serge.
50c for $1 Sharkskin.
50c for $1.25 two-toned figured Granites; spring colorings.
50c for $1.25 Mixed Suitings; spring colorings.
50c for $1.25 silk-and-wool; blue and white stripes.
75c for $1.50 two-toned Diagonal Cheviots; 56 in. wide.

And Black Dress Goods this way—
$1.50 for $3 Velvet Chenille striped Venetian.
$1.75 for $3 Silk Bayadere striped Grenadine.
$1.50 for $3.50 Silk-and-wool figured Gauze Grenadine.
$1.25 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine.
$1.75 for $2.50 Silk-and-wool Crystal Cord Grenadine.
$1.75 for $2.50 Silk Crepon figured Crystaline.
$2 for $4.50 Silk Crepon figured Grenadine.
$2 for $3.50. Silk-and-wool Hemstitched Bayadere striped Grenadine.
$2.50 for $4 Silk Crepon striped Caniche Cloth.
$3.50 for $5.50 Spangled silk Crepon striped Venetian.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

## Women's Handkerchiefs

"Seconds," they're called—which means that little imperfections of weave, too many rough threads, dropped stitch in the embroidery or the hemstitching is a bit awry.

They sort them very closely in Belfast—because it is not profitable to pay duty on goods and have them rejected.

It's all simple enough—and the best way out of it, so far as the manufacturers are concerned.

To you it means a chance to buy handkerchiefs—
**worth 25c to $1 each at 12½c**
We've less than two thousand. Broadway.

## Muslin Underwear

**Some of the Greatest Bargains**

Every item in the lists that follow is at a price far lower than we can name in February. Not that February has anything to do with it, but our special lots will be practically gone with the present month—and underwear costs us a fourth to a half more to-day than we paid for these lots.

Some mussed pieces are offered to-day—those items that show reduction from January's prices. Read on.

**Night Gowns**

38c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Were 50c.
50c—Muslin; clusters of plaits at neck; large collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; ribbon at neck. Were 85c.
65c—Muslin; V neck; yoke of all-over fine embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery. Were $1.
75c—Muslin; yoke of all-over embroidery; deep ruffle of embroidery around yoke, neck and sleeves. Were $1.25.

**Petticoats**

50c—Muslin; deep flounce with broad hem and row of hemstitching. Were 85c.
65c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with ruffle of embroidery. Were $1.
$1—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with ruffle of embroidery insertion and clusters of fine plaits. Were $1.50.
$1.25—Fine muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, with wide ruffle of fine embroidery and clusters of fine plaits. Were $2.

**Drawers**

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 small plaits. At 15c, of muslin or cambric, with deep hem and clusters of fine plaits. And at 18c, of muslin; with deep lawn ruffle, edged with torchon lace; were 25c. Only 3 of any of these garments to a buyer.

**Drawers**

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric and small plaits.
35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn, with row of torchon insertion and neat lace edging. Were 50c.

**Cashmere Wrappers**

$3.75—An especially low price for garments such as these. Of a good quality of cashmere; cadet blue, navy blue, red and purple; full front, plaited back, with yoke in both; collar, sleeves, yoke and belt prettily trimmed with black braid.

**Eiderdown Robes**

$2—These in blue, pink and red; made with full front and fitted back; large pointed collar bound with satin; closes with frogs and girdle. Were $3.
$3.50—Ripple eiderdown; solid colors; full front, fitted back; large collar bound with satin; ribbon at neck; frogs and girdle. They were $5.

**Silk Petticoats**

$5—But they were $6.50—a good value at that price. Of a rich, crisp taffeta in solid colors; cerise, bluet, brown and violet; deep ruffle and 3 small ruffles; all finished seams; full width. Carefully made throughout.

Fifth Floor.

**Another New Candy**

Cocoanut Butter-Scotch Jumbles—rather new and certainly toothsome. Do you know, we've stopped charging for the art of candy-making. Now it is the actual cost and a storekeeping profit that you pay,

These Jumbles are **20c a pound.**

We candidly believe that as others reckon candy prices you'd need to pay 50c. No wonder this candy business gets bigger and bigger.

And the candies are pure—not only pure but the ingredients are of the very best grades.

Several favorite chocolate candies at 20c a pound—

nougat almonds
A little more of the fine Glace Fruit from France, $1.50 for 5-pound box. Basement.

**Shoe Bargains**

Six hundred and four pairs of Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.20.

Just got them. Black kidskin—button; the rather fetching extension sole, with white stitching.

Little Boys' Shoes for 60c. Only two hundred and sixteen pairs. Black satin-finish, oil-tanned leather; tipped. Sizes 8 to 13.

Girls' Shoes—half price—black calfskin and kidskin—good styles—spring heels—
Sizes 8½ to 10½ at 80c.
Sizes 11 to 2 at 95c.
Sizes 2½ to 5 (women's size), $1.10.

Fifth Floor.

**Men's Rain Coats**

Any port in a storm. Any sort of a mackintosh if one buys in haste to avoid a wetting.

We saw a rather high-price garment from which the sleeves had melted and dropped. Just because it hung in a warm closet that developed the swindle.

If a mackintosh is properly made it does not fall apart, but is among the most durable of garments.

You don't know much about them—you buy on faith, as a rule. Let us offer certainty for uncertainty—for we guarantee all the rain coats we sell to be thoroughly rain-proof and durably made. Send one back that fails—time will tell, and we'll listen and be liberal.

Rain Coats, 54 inches long, $3.
A hundred at $5 that have necessarily sold at $6.50 till now.
The finest we have is $22.50.
Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

## Men's and Boys' Clothing

**IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS**

Purchased for this season, they must be sold before the season grows too old. Active preparations are now making here for the spring trade. There's no room here for these stocks—they've outgrown their welcome. The new prices should make them welcome to you. And while noting these savings please remember that Wanamaker clothing **and prices** have received wide endorsement.

FOR MEN—
$12—About 200 suits of stylish cheviots and neat medium-color worsteds. All $15 to $20 kinds.
$5—Trousers of pure worsted, medium and dark colors. A fair $6.50 value—by some clothiers considered reasonable at $8.

FOR BOYS—
$3.50—Double-breasted jacket suits for boys 9 to 16 years; they were low at $5.
65c—300 all-wool knee trousers; $1 kind. Other exceptionally good values in knee at 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

## Orient Bicycles Run Easiest

That seems to be proven by the fact that most of the world records for speed have been made by riders of Orient wheels. If fastest, then easiest—best for racer and road rider.

**Roadsters, $50 Racers, $55 Chainless, $75**

Same prices for diamond and drop frames.

Last year's Orients—good and bright as ever—$37.50 from $50; with Morrow Brake, $45 from $60; One-Thirty Racers, $52 from $65.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE FOR BRYAN

**Democrats Meet and Indorse His Candidacy.**

**Action Practically Insures a State Platform in Line with That Adopted at Chicago in 1896.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—The State Democratic Committee set the pace for the Democracy of other States to-day by making Col. William J. Bryan its choice for the Presidency in 1900. This action was taken by the committee while Col. Bryan was on his way to Harrisburg from New York to attend the meeting and confer with the party leaders. This is said to be the first time in the party's history that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have indicated their choice for President in advance of the State Convention.

There was a large attendance of Democrats from over the State to meet Col. Bryan and hear him discuss the issues on which the coming campaign will be waged. The State Convention will be held in this city on April 5, and will adopt a platform along the lines laid down by the Nebraska orator in his speech to-night before 5,000 people at the Kelker Street Hall. The platform will indorse the Chicago declaration of principles, denounce the trusts and imperialism, advocate ballot reform and pure elections, and condemn machine politics. The convention will also nominate candidates for Auditor General, Congressman at large, and Presidential Electors, and elect eight delegates at large to the National Convention.

Col. Bryan reached here at 3 o'clock, and was escorted to the Board of Trade rooms, where the State Committee was in session, by a committee representing the State and local Democratic Committee. He was introduced to the assemblage by State Chairman Rilling, and made a short speech, which was received with much enthusiasm. At the close of the meeting he held an informal reception at the Commonwealth Hotel, and later he was the guest of Mayor Fritchey at a dinner party, at which Col. Guffey, Chairman Rilling, and other party leaders were present.

After to-night's meeting he attended a session of the local lodge of Modern Woodmen, of which he is an active member at his home in Lincoln. Col. Bryan will go from here to Smyrna and Wilmington, Del., and from there to Washington to meet the National leaders. Congressman Hall of Elk, Polk of Columbia, and Green of Berks, who came here last night with the expectation of meeting Bryan, were called to Washington before he reached here to vote on the Roberts expulsion resolution.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech to the State Committee to-day, said, among other things:

"When I come to talk to Eastern Democrats I feel it is my duty to give them every assistance I can, and to tell them that we appreciate the odds they have to contend against. It is easy to be a Democrat in the South, and it is easier to be a Democrat in the West than it used to be. I believe the time will come when Chicago Platform Democracy will be as popular in Pennsylvania as it is out in Nebraska. While no Republican can remember what was in the Republican platform of 1896, and while no gold Democrat can repeat the Indianapolis platform, every Democrat and Republican can remember the Chicago platform. The Democrats ought to make progress in this State, because the Republican Party is more corrupt in this State than in any other State in the Union. Unless the people have forgotten to think and act for themselves, they ought to rise up and wipe the Republican Party out of existence.

"If the voters of the Democratic Party speak now as they did in 1890, they will send men to the National convention who will write a platform like that of the Chicago declaration of principles. I believe we are going to win in the campaign of 1900. The young men who are coming to vote this year for the first time are beginning to believe that the Republican Party is a good thing for the monopoly and a poor thing for the young man, who, as things are going now, can only hope to be a poor clerk for some monopoly."

## BRYAN'S SNUB AT ANNAPOLIS.

**Assembly Committee Reports—Majority Now Squarely on Record Against the Silver Leader.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—In accordance with Mr. Gorman's anti-Bryan programme Mr. Willis's resolution that Bryan be invited to deliver an address before the General Assembly was reported to-day unfavorably by the House Committee on Federal Relations, to which it had been referred facetiously by Speaker Wilkinson, who also is Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. It was generally supposed that the party organization leaders would be satisfied with snubbing Bryan by referring the resolution to a committee and would let it sleep and die, but this was not enough. Gorman and the party organizations determined to place the Democratic majority in the Legislature on record as deliberately "turning down" the free-silver leader. The report of the committee was promptly adopted.

Speaker Wilkinson, in explanation of his action toward the Bryan invitation, says he always has been opposed to dragging national questions into the State Legislature.

"I am satisfied," he continues, "that the passage of the resolution could serve no good purpose as we were elected on State issues only. We must not suffer national questions to obtrude and disrupt and divide the party."

The action of the House to-day will widen the breach already apparent between the silver and the gold elements in the party in Maryland. It is considered another bit of evidence that Gorman has his eye on the Presidential nomination.

**To Celebrate Bryan's Birthday.**

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 25.—The Bryan Birthday Anniversary Club met here to make preliminary arrangements for the club's annual banquet on March 19, Mr. Bryan's birthday. Covers are to be laid for 400. F. H. Hood, President of the club, has assurances that Mr. Bryan will be here. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts has sent a note to say he will be here if business engagements allow. Senator Tillman, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, ex-Gov. Hogg and John R. McLean are expected to be among the invited guests.

## FATAL FIRE AT FREDONIA.

**Two Lives Lost and $200,000 in Property Destroyed by the Flames.**

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Fire this morning did $200,000 damage at Fredonia, a village three miles south of Dunkirk. Besides the loss to buildings, the power house of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Street Car Company was totally destroyed, together with all the cars, and as a result traffic between the two places by cars has been suspended.

Two lives were lost in the flames: Miss Alice Huntington and Warren Leopold Bretzckgl, a Swiss printer.

No insurance was carried on the power house, the loss being $60,000. The total insurance is only $62,150, while the total loss is estimated at $200,000.

## PONY BEAT EXPRESS TRAIN.

**Narrow Escape of a Vineland Woman in a Race for a Crossing.**

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Ernest Fisher had a narrow escape from being killed to-day. She and her husband were out driving in a cart drawn by a pony. One of the reins broke, and the pony started to run. Mr. Fisher tried to leap upon the pony's back, but lost his footing and fell into the road. He was not badly hurt.

The pony dashed for the Central Railroad crossing at the depot. A fast express was approaching. To those who witnessed the race it looked as if the express would reach the crossing before, or at least the same time as the pony. Mrs. Fisher was clinging to the seat. The pony won the race and dashed across the tracks ahead of the engine, but by such a narrow margin that the engine just grazed one of the rear wheels and bent it. The pony ran to a livery stable and stopped against the door. Mrs. Fisher was lifted from the cart unconscious, having fainted. She has a slight cut on her head, but was otherwise unhurt.

## PHILADELPHIA'S FUND SHORT.

**Committee Unable to Raise the $100,000 for the Republican National Convention.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Appeal has been made to Mayor Ashbridge to reorganize the plans for the work preliminary to the Republican National Convention, which work was undertaken by the citizens' association. Confession of their inability to raise the guarantee fund of $100,000 which was pledged to the National Committee was made by the members of the association's Executive Committee, and the Mayor has been urged to name a general committee to take charge of the movement.

Intimations of dissatisfaction among members of the Citizens' Association were given several days ago. Arrangements, including the selection of the Auditorium of the exposition for the meeting place of the convention and the raising of the $100,000 were made by the Executive Committee, but the finances were increased slowly and it was concluded to confer with the Mayor with a view of reorganization.

There were present at the conference Henry Burk, President of the Citizens' Association; W. S. P. Shields, Chairman of the Sub-Executive Committee, and Richard G. Oellers, Chairman of the Finance Committee recently appointed. To Mayor Ashbridge was made known the work which had been undertaken by the Citizens' Association and the difficulty encountered in efforts to make good the $100,000 pledge.

Mayor Ashbridge declared his desire to see Philadelphia make the convention a credit to the city's reputation, and said that he hoped the money would be raised. He will consider the matter, and in a few days it is expected that he will invite prominent citizens of the city to co-operate in injecting new life into the movement.

## LONG ISLAND CONGRESSMEN.

**Working Together, They Make Their Influence Felt in the House—Look Out for Home Interests.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the unusual influence of the Long Island delegation in this Congress. While this delegation does not number any men of National fame in its ranks, it has made itself felt and now has a weight and is received with a respect that have not always fallen to the lot of Long Island delegations. As a general thing Long Island Representatives make no mark, vanish after a term or two, and are forgotten.

One reason is, of course, that Long Island, or at least the Brooklyn part of it, is one of the communities which limit their Representatives to one or two terms. It is one of the communities which, instead of seeking to make themselves felt in Congress, make elections to the House rewards for party service, and therefore seek to bestow them on as many persons as possible.

The workings of the opposite theory are most strikingly illustrated in Maine—a small State, with only four Representatives, yet which has exercised an influence in National affairs utterly out of proportion to its size. The chief reason is that to be a Representative from Maine is practically to hold "a life job." The Maine Representatives go on from year to year acquiring experience, knowledge, and influence, until they become leaders of the House. The influence of Maine is such an accepted fact that the cause of it was hardly considered until, within two or three years, Reed, Dingley, and Milliken all disappeared from the House, and their places were taken by new men. Maine was at once shorn of most of her influence. If Mr. Boutelle's illness should prove fatal, her entire delegation will be made up of new men. But if she follows her old policy, she will keep them in Congress until she has regained all her old influence. The extent to which the custom is observed in Maine is shown by the fact that although Mr. Reed was in 1898 in flat opposition to the sentiment of his district, there was no opposition to his renomination and re-election. His influence in Congress was capital for the State of Maine which it could not afford to throw away.

In the minority, Missouri has exercised a great influence in Congress through keeping her servants in the House year after year. The same is true of other States. But there are States and parts of States where the other rule holds sway, and where the people prefer to carry the principle of rotation in office into the Congressional delegation. The rule in Congress is that a man must serve his time before he can acquire influence, and these States therefore fail to make the impression on National affairs which is made by smaller communities.

Long Island's delegation is entirely new, with the exception of Edmund H. Driggs, who is serving his second term. Its influence is due to the fact that its members work together intelligently. They early appreciated the fact that, owing to the short-service custom prevailing in their community, Brooklyn, with a delegation of new men, would have no influence in legislation unless they joined their efforts and worked together for a common end. The delegation acts as a unit in everything it wants to accomplish. This is made easier by the fact that they are all members of the same party.

The result is that the delegation is usually successful in protecting and advancing the interests of Brooklyn and Long Island, and that that locality's wishes are heard with respect. Mr. Driggs, the leader of the delegation, fared well in Speaker Henderson's committee appointments, and his fellow-members, Messrs. Scudder, May, Fitzgerald, Clayton, and Wilson fared better than many other new members. This indicates how early in the session the delegation had begun to make itself felt.

## FOR AN ALASKAN-PACIFIC CABLE.

**Plan to Lay One on That Route—Its Advantages and Disadvantages.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Copies of a circular advocating the laying of a cable to Asia by the Alaska route have been received here and have led to inquiries as to whether the suggestion has taken any more substantial form, but no bill has been introduced yet. The proposition embodied in the circular is that an American company will construct a cable to Asia by the Alaska route at its own expense, without asking for a Government subsidy, thus relieving the Government of the cost of laying a much longer cable by the route across the Pacific Ocean advocated in the bills introduced for the Navy Department.

Those who have inquired into the merits of the proposition admit at once that there is some saving to be made by laying a cable to Asia by way of the upper circle, but they assert that the saving in cost would be at the sacrifice of the chief objects sought to be secured by laying the longer cable at greater depths. While the route to Japan and the Philippines by way of Alaska, is shorter than that directly across the Pacific, the cable suggested by the Navy Department will connect the Government with Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, and will touch only at American ports.

As a Government route, that by way of Alaska would lack several things. Very few ships go to Japan and the Philippines by way of the northern route, and there are no coaling stations, except a small one at Unalaska. There are some 30,000 Americans in Alaska who would be assisted by a cable, and commercially it is admitted that one would undoubtedly come nearer to being commercially self-supporting if laid on that route than by way of Hawaii. But the contention of the Navy Department is that a cable that does not touch at Hawaii will be a mistake, and that for many reasons a cable that touches anywhere at a foreign port will be weak in a military and governmental sense.

If the question of economy in laying the cable were the only one to be considered, it is admitted that the Alaska route would commend itself to the attention of Congress. It is believed, moreover, that the proposition to lay a cable to Alaska would not be very seriously resisted.

**$6,000 in Diamonds Stolen from Safe.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 25.—Diamonds valued at $6,000 were stolen last night from the safe in the office of Joseph K. Davison & Son, manufacturing jewelers, and detectives are looking for a suspect, who is believed to have left the city. That the thief was in possession of the combination is evidenced by the absence of marks on the safe.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WM VOGEL & SON

SPECIAL SALE
Men's Full Dress Suits

$20

A great bargain and extra valuable just at this season.
Tuxedo Coats to match, $12.

Broadway and Houston Street.

## MR. BISPHAM'S REQUEST RECITAL

**The Popular Baritone Sings the Songs Asked For by Friends.**

Mr. David Bispham, the popular baritone, gave last night what he called a "request" song recital at Mendelssohn Hall. He had prepared a programme of songs asked for by his admirers. His plan had at least one merit. It insured favor for the music offered. It was hardly to be expected that it would produce a programme of a symmetrical kind. But the dear public must be pleased or else we must go out of the business. Nevertheless, the result of Mr. Bispham's experiment, if experiment it can be called, was one that calls for nothing but complimentary remarks on the public. The list of songs sung last night was one to suggest that the comment of to-day be on the high taste of a musical community which could make such a series of requests.

The list was as follows: Beethoven's "Adelaide" and "Die Himmel Rühmen," Brahms's "Wie Bist du Meine Konigin" and "Meine Liebe ist Grün," Schumann's "Widmung," "Die Lotosblume," and "Frühlingsnacht," Schubert's "Du bist die Ruh" and "Erl-König," Franz's "Im Herbst," Carnelius's "Ein Ton," Tschaikowsky's "Nun wer die Sehnsucht Kennt," Grieg's "Ich liebe dich," Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?" Liza Lehmann's "Myself When Young," (from "In a Persian Garden,") the old English song, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," and Walter Damrasch's "Danny Deever."

Mr. Bispham evidently enjoyed his self-appointed task and sang with a plenitude of tone and with feeling throughout the evening. It is hardly necessary to describe the manner of his treatment of any of these well-known songs. He has sung them often for us, and we all enjoy hearing him. It may be noted, however, that he was at his best last night in the second song of the Beethoven selections, in the first of the Brahms numbers, and in Schumann's "Widmung." But he sang all the evening in an interesting manner, and deserved the applause which he received in abundance. The audience, it should be added, was one of uncommon size, and its enthusiasm was such as might have been expected in the circumstances.

## MR. HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

No sooner had the echoes of Paderewski's piano playing died away than young Mark Hambourg returned to town, and yesterday afternoon he gave the first of two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall. It is hardly possible to say anything of the performances of this young bundle of nerves that has not already been said. Mr. Hambourg is not likely to change his style of playing in a single season, and his characteristics are the same as they were when he set out to amaze other communities with the strength of his hands and wrists and the rapidity of his octaves. His best work yesterday was done in the C major fantasia of Schumann. He showed an intelligent appreciation of the music, and his performance was marred only by a want of balance and repose.

He played the B flat minor sonata of Chopin in a manner calling for nothing but the severest condemnation. Sledgehammer tactics will not do in this sort of music, and the reading of the funeral march was almost exasperating. An "Intermezzo in Octaves" by Leschitzky gave the pianist an opportunity to show his wonderful command of this species of technic. He also played a dreadful distortion of the prize song from "Die Meistersinger," by Schütt. It is bad enough to have men write such stuff, but there is absolutely no excuse for playing it. It seems a pity that a player with such a temperament as that of Mr. Hambourg and such a technic should not devote more consideration to the pure beauty of his art; but perhaps he will come to that in time. It would be a cause for sincere regret if he should develop into a rival of the piano playing machines which are now so common.

## MANAGER STEWART RESIGNS.

**Did Not Get a Satisfactory Role in "At the Lower Harbor."**

William G. Stewart, one of the leading baritones of the Castle Square Opera Company, and managing director of the organization, has tendered his resignation to Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the company, to take effect Feb. 3. It was known for a week prior to the production of the new lyric drama "At the Lower Harbor" in this city, that Mr. Stewart was very desirous of singing the rôle of Cicillo, which was created in St. Louis, where the opera was first presented more than two weeks ago by William Pruette.

It is said that Mr. Savage partially promised to grant Mr. Stewart's request, but that subsequently he came to the conclusion that with Mr. Pruette's experience and reputation the latter would be the more desirable man for the rôle. This did not meet with Mr. Stewart's approval, particularly as he has heretofore had the whole of the management of the company in his own hands. In consequence his notice of resignation was handed to Mr. Savage last Monday.

Many members of the company are of the opinion that Mr. Stewart's friends will prevail upon him to withdraw his resignation and that a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Savage will be effected. It is known, however, that if the reconciliation is not effected Mr. Stewart will organize a company in some other city and conduct it on the same lines as those on which the Castle Square Opera Company is conducted in this city, Chicago, and St. Louis. Mr. Stewart says he has ample financial backing for his scheme.

**Weber and Fields in Chicago.**

Weber and Field have entered into a contract by which a theatre in Chicago, probably the Columbia, will be opened under the management of Dunn and Ryley, and will be called Weber & Fields's Music Hall. All the burlesques produced at the New York house will be repeated in Chicago by a stock company organized by Dunn and Ryley. The new house will be opened Oct. 1 with "Whirl-i-Gig" and "Barbara Fidgety."

**Long Island Theatrical Circuit.**

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 25.—Ivan G. Byram of this place is working upon a scheme to establish six theatres on Long Island. Mr. Byram's idea is to have a circuit of six towns, engage companies for a week, and have them play one night at each of his theatres.

## CAR STARTER FATALLY CRUSHED

**The Accident Caused by a Car Leaving the Track.**

John Cannon, twenty-two years old, of 22 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, a starter in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was so badly crushed between two trolley cars last evening in front of the Hall of Records that he died soon afterward in the Brooklyn Hospital.

Cannon was stationed between the tracks at the junction of Willoughby, Adams, and Fulton Streets, the most dangerous railroad crossing in Brooklyn. While directing the movement of the cars of the different lines, he signaled Fulton Street Car No. 2,137 to proceed. The car jumped the track and crushed Cannon. The unfortunate man was caught between it and a De Kalb Avenue car. His back and several ribs were broken.

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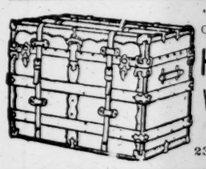

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## CROWDS AT THE BICYCLE SHOW.

**Mrs. Langtry Attends and Inspects the Automobile Exhibit.**

As the Bicycle and Automobile Show draws to a close the interest in it seems to increase, and yesterday, despite the rain, more than 15,000 persons visited Madison Square Garden. The average visitor is more interested in the automobile than anything else. This is well shown by the large crowds which gather wherever the vehicles are on exhibition. Mrs. Langtry inspected this part of the exhibition yesterday and spent considerable time examining one of the high-priced Victorias.

Charles Murphy, of mile-a-minute fame, gave another exhibition of the nerve-shaking order last evening on his home trainer, and this time succeeded in reducing the record to 55 seconds. When the time was announced the crowd, which had stopped promenading to watch him accomplish his feat, applauded.

The bicycle exhibits this year are more numerous than ever, and have many new features. The bicycles are arranged in order from the oldest to the latest models and form in themselves a history of the art of cycle making. A gasoline motor weighing only forty-five pounds was placed on exhibition yesterday. It is of one-horse power, and can be attached to any bicycle, which it can drive, it is said, at a speed of from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour.

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# GOV. ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES CANALS

## Special Message Transmitting Canal Commission's Report.

## RECOMMENDS GREAT CHANGES

### Plan for a Channel to Accommodate 1,000-Ton Boats Indorsed.

### Sixty Million Dollars Estimated as the Sum Required—Believed Necessary to Keep Control of Commerce.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt to day transmitted to the Legislature a special message accompanied by the report of the Canal Commission. The Governor concurs with the recommendations made. The report was referred to the Finance Committee on motion of Senator Raines. The text of the message is as follows:

To the Legislature: I herewith submit the report of the Canal Committee appointed by me March 8, 1899, to carefully investigate the whole question of the proper policy which the State of New York should pursue in canal matters. The committee consisted not only of the State engineers and surveyors and Superintendent of Public Works, but of five of the best-known and most responsible citizens of the State, who have taken over ten months to make their investigation. One of their number has carefully gone over, on the ground, some of the most important European canal systems. The whole committee visited the Canadian canals, besides going thoroughly over our own. They have collected an immense mass of testimony, and have had most careful surveys made. They went into the matter absolutely without prejudice, and have felt their way step by step, coming to no conclusion until the evidence in its favor seemed overwhelming. The report they now make is unanimous, and too much stress can hardly be laid upon it.

I am well aware of the gravity of the matter that they report. They deal with the most important single State interest which is cared for directly by the State Government. They propose a policy which will entail very heavy expenditures, which should only be justified by success, and which there would be no warrant in adopting save for the weightiest and most unanswerable reasons. Yet I am convinced that their reasoning is unanswerable; that the policy they propose is not merely wise and proper, but indispensable, if the future development of the State is to in any way correspond with its past.

THE EUROPEAN CANALS.

The committee pointed out that the first question to consider is whether the canals should be kept or abandoned. I call your attention on this point particularly to the report of Mr. Witherbee on the European canals. It appears from this that in the most highly developed portions of Europe there has been an immense positive and relative increase in the canal systems and in the traffic upon them, so that the experience of Germany, Russia, France, Belgium, and, in short, of all the great industrial communities where canal work is possible, is that it is desirable and profitable to keep up the development of the canals as fast as the railways are developed. It is alleged, however, that owing to America's advanced position in the equipment and management of her railways, as compared with Europe, the problem here is different, the canals being necessarily at a disadvantage, it being alleged specifically that the railroads competing with the canals can now carry freight so cheaply that under no circumstances would it pay to transport it along an artificial waterway through this State. This subject the committee discusses at length. It comes to the conclusion, and fortifies it by arguments which are seemingly irrefutable, that if the canals are modified to meet the requirements of the business of to-day, freight can be transported upon them for about one-third of the cost by rail, and that so far as human foresight can look into the future this result can be guaranteed for at least a generation. If the facts thus set forth are true, and seemingly they cannot be successfully controverted, it is a matter of vital interest to New York State, and especially to New York City, Buffalo, and the great cities between them, that the canals should be put upon a really satisfactory working basis.

NEW YORK'S COMMERCIAL DECLINE.

New York has seen of recent years a steady relative decline of her commerce compared to that of other ports. This has largely been brought about by railroad discrimination; but there have been other factors at work. Among them the decadence of the canal commerce has been the most prominent. A new danger is now added by the upbuilding of the Canadian canal system, which was completed last Fall. I call your especial attention to the committee's reference to what this means in the way of the establishment of business plants at Montreal to do the work that would otherwise be done in Buffalo and New York. Another fact upon which special emphasis should be laid is the rapid development of Buffalo as the centre of the iron industry and the probability that this development will go on in accentuated form during the next few years. The canals are of course specially fitted for transportation of bulky articles. Grain and lumber fulfill these requirements and so does iron. The growth of Buffalo as an iron centre would be enormously stimulated by, and in turn would of itself fully compensate for the proposed enlargement of the canals. And, on the other hand, if the canals are made large enough, they can successfully compete in the transportation of high-class freight, which is now exclusively carried by the railroads at high prices.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS METHODS.

The giant revolution in industrial conditions which the last generation has seen has worked as momentous changes in the conditions that affect the business prosperity of communities as in those affecting the business prosperity of individuals. The private corporation which refuses to adapt itself to the new conditions goes down, and it is not possible that a community which follows a similar course should continue to stand on its former plane. Neither New York State nor New York City can afford to rest supine while their eager business rivals strain every nerve to snatch away the commerce which has been so large a part of their life blood. New York is the only State through which, because of its topography, it is possible to transport freight by water from the great basin of the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

The Dominion of Canada on the north has similiar advantages, and how well the Canadians have availed themselves of them the final opening of their great canal system last Fall conclusively proves. If we do not improve our own canals we shall have nothing wherewith to meet the advantages conferred upon Canadian commerce by her canals on the north, while we deprive ourselves of a great aid in the struggle which our business rivals in our own country, leaving ourselves at the mercy of the combinations made by railroads for the benefit of other localities. The considerations affecting our commercial welfare are too vital for us to neglect them. It may, I think, therefore be assumed that we cannot abandon the canals. It remains to consider in what form we can make use of them. Obviously there is no sufficient object to be gained by keeping them as they are. They do not do enough at present to warrant our continuing them in their present shape. If we are not to abandon them they must be so improved as to make them a real benefit.

THREE PLANS PROPOSED.

Three plans are proposed:

1. To complete the canals much on the line of what was intended in 1895.
2. To make them ship canals.
3. To adopt an intermediate course.

As regards the ship canal, it suffices to say that at present the subject is not practicable as a State undertaking. The expense would be enormous, and it is by no means certain that it would be economical in the end to try to substitute for the three present types of cargo craft—that is, the lake steamer, the canalboat, and the ocean steamer—one ship which should go from an interior port across the ocean with unbroken cargo. Under any conceivable change the types of vessels best fitted for navigation, respectively upon the lakes, the canal, and the ocean, would be so great that it is doubtful whether it would be possible to make one type that would do for replacing all three.

There is a large and influential body of public opinion which favors completing the work begun in 1895, or making what are practically not very essential changes in it. The commission, however, gives excellent reasons why this should not be done. The work would be far more expensive than it was originally supposed would be the case. One great trouble with the present canal improvement is that it was undertaken without a thorough estimate of the total cost of completing it. No further enlargement should be undertaken without such an estimate, and this has been made by the committee with the utmost care. After careful investigation, the committee estimate that the nearest modification of the 1895 plan, which would be in any way satisfactory would cost $21,000,000. The State of New York is rich and can afford to pay heavily for a great and real improvement in its transportation facilities. But it cannot afford an inadequate improvement. The committee give good reason for their belief that no adequate purposes would be served by changing the canals as they would be changed through the appropriation of $21,000,000 or less.

BARGE CANAL DISCUSSED.

There remains the committee's plan for a barge canal capable of carrying boats of a thousand tons' capacity to build which would involve an expenditure of $60,000,000. At the outset this seems a very large expenditure of money, but the more I have looked into this question the more I believe that, considering the interests of the State as if they were those of a mere business corporation, this expenditure will seem right and proper. With an expenditure of $21,000,000, the increase in the freight capacity of the canals and the diminution in the rate on freight might not be sufficient to enable the canals to compete with the railroads as an important factor in our transportation system, and there would be then no adequate return for the money. But $62,000,000 is not too large a sum for the great State of New York to expend, if it will secure for at least a generation the same canal advantages which were secured to this State in the early decades of the century by the original diminutive canals. There is every reason after the most patient investigation to believe that the large canals will result in a transportation cost across the State of New York as low as that on the St. Lawrence canals, and far less than any rate that is possible by railroads at any time within the immediate future, if ever, the difference in favor of the canals over the railroads being more than three-fold; that is, the freight rate on the canals being less than a third that by the railroads. The State of New York would thus receive the full advantages which its topography offers it in low rates of transportation, advantages possessed by no other State on the Atlantic Coast. It must be remembered that the Erie Canal has far more than paid its expenses and over and above this was the incalculable advantage to the State's commerce If the proposed barge canal is paid for as the committee purposes; that is, by taxing the people of the canal counties which would be almost immediately interested and which possessed 80 per cent. of the population and 90 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property of the State; by issuing bonds on this basis, the sum would represent less than one-half per cent. of the assessed valuation of the canal counties; whereas the original Erie Canal represented more than 3 per cent. of the valuation of the State, we shall assume a burden less than one-half so great relatively to our resources as was assumed by New York when she was a comparatively poor and weak community. We would assume a burden only about as great as the burden of the Brooklyn Bridge when it was assumed by New York and Brooklyn.

QUESTION OF MONEY.

If three-quarters of a century ago New York State could build the original Erie canal, if a quarter of a century ago the present City of Greater New York could start to build the Brooklyn Bridge, in each case to the enormous advantage of the community which incurred the burden of the expenditures, there is no reason why the Empire State should now shrink from such an undertaking, when it promises similar results. The eighteen-year bonds which will be negotiated would result in an increase of about ten cents on every hundred dollars of the present assessed valuation, and this would decrease year by year as the valuation increased. The aggregate tax of the canal counties is now about two dollars per hundred of valuation, and this would be an increase of but ten cents on each hundred dollars. As a matter of fact, this ten cents increase is much less than the fluctuations from year to year in taxation. It is the City of New York which will pay over two-thirds of the cost, or in other words, over forty millions of the amount. She is now considering the propriety of spending very nearly double that amount for railroads, bridges, and tunnels to facilitate the movement of her citizens within her own limits. It is surely worth while, when this is the case, to consider the propriety of a much smaller expenditure upon the success of which may depend the fact whether there will be enough passengers to make these enterprises successful.

I call your attention especially to that portion of the committee's report in which it sets forth that the efficiency of the canals depends upon their management quite as much as upon their physical size, and that there should be no further money spent upon them unless accompanied by measures which will secure their management upon an absolutely business basis.

PLAN IS PROPOSED.

The measures are these:

First: To improve all restrictions as to the amount of capital of companies engaged in transportation, so as to encourage instead of hampering the development of these modern business methods, which are largely the foundation of our present prosperity.

Second: To provide for mechanical means for traction and the use of mechanical power in the place of hand power in the locks.

Third: The regulation of the force on a permanent basis so as to afford a guarantee to applicants that their tenure of office and promotion will depend solely upon their fitness. This I consider a recommendation of vital importance. We must make it possible for young engineers to enter into work on the canals as they would into any other career, and the ordinary laborers and the like should be employed only when they show themselves presumably fit for the work, and should be kept so long, and only so long, as they render efficient service, being promoted, reduced, or dismissed strictly in accordance with the capacity, industry, and good conduct of which they give proof. There must be legislation to secure the permanence of any such system.

Fourth: A revision of the laws in regard to the letting of public contracts and of advertising, so as to prevent the repetition of the matters animadverted upon in the portion of my annual message on the subject of the canals, recently laid before your body.

I again earnestly ask your attention to this subject, than which no other can be more vital to the welfare of the State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

# THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

## Recommendations Concerning the Needs of the State's Artificial Waterways.

The Committee on Canals, appointed by the Governor in March, 1899, to consider the canal policy of the State, consists of Gen. Francis V. Greene Chairman; ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Major Thomas W. Symons, United States Engineers, with the State Engineer and Surveyor, Edward A. Bond, and the Superintendent of Public Works John N. Partridge. The report of the committee is signed by all the members, and it is understood that while there was much discussion at some of its meetings, yet at the end all the members were unanimously and heartily in favor of the report as finally adopted.

Following are the specific recommendations of the committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First—That the canals connecting the Hudson River with Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain should not be abandoned, but should be maintained and enlarged; and that the Black River and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals should be maintained as navigable feeders, but that they should not be enlarged at the present time.

Second—That the project of a ship canal to enable vessels to pass from the upper lakes to New York City (or beyond) without breaking bulk is a proper subject for consideration by the Federal Government, but not by the State of New York.

Third—That the project of 1895 for the enlargement of the Oswego and Champlain Canals should be completed at a cost of $2,642,120. That there are two projects for the enlargement of the Erie Canal which should be considered by the State of New York. The first is to complete the project undertaken in 1895, with certain modifications, to wit: The deepening of the prism to 9 feet throughout, and the lengthening of the locks on one tier so as to pass two boats, each 125 feet in length 17½ feet in width, and 8 feet in draught, with a cargo capacity of about 450 tons each, and the lengthening of the locks on the other tier so as to pass a single boat of the same size; the use of pneumatic locks, or other mechanical lifts, at Cohoes and Lockport, and new locks at Newark and Little Falls, by which twenty-one locks will be eliminated; the construction of a new canal from near Clyde to near New London—about eighty-one miles in length—giving a wide waterway throughout the Seneca and Oneida Rivers and Oneida Lake, and avoiding the Montezuma marshes; the abolition of the two aqueducts across the Mohawk River, and the substitution of the river for the canal from Cohoes to Rexford Flats near Schenectady, and possibly as far as Little Falls; the construction of a new canal from the foot of the falls of the Mohawk, near Cohoes, to the Hudson River near the West Troy side cut. The estimated cost of this project is $21,161,645.

The second project is to construct a canal along the same route as above named, but of sufficient size to carry boats 150 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 10 feet draught, with a cargo capacity of approximately 1,000 tons each. The prism of such canal to be not less than 12 feet deep throughout, with not less than 11 feet of water in the locks and over all structures, and the locks to be about 310 feet long and 28 feet wide, so as to pass two boats at one lockage. Such a canal will be capable of carrying a tonnage equal to the capacity of the St. Lawrence canals. The estimated cost of this project is $58,894,688.

In our judgment, arrived at after long consideration, and with some reluctance, the State should undertake the larger project on the ground that the smaller one is at best a temporary makeshift, and that the larger project will permanently secure the commercial supremacy of New York, and that this can be assured by no other means. We believe our estimates of cost to be adequate for submitting this proposition to the voters at the election in November next, and in the meantime we advise that the Legislature make an appropriation of $200,000 to be immediately available for surveys, so that the detailed surveys, which are indispensable to the proper making of contracts, could be completed during the present year. If the proposition is approved by the people in 1900 the work can be completed, if properly managed, so as to be available for the season of 1905.

Fourth—That the money to pay for these improvements should be raised by the issue of eighteen-year bonds in the manner prescribed by the State Constitution, and that the interest and principal of these bonds should be paid out of taxes specifically levied, for benefits received, in the counties bordering in whole or in part on the canals, the Hudson River and Lake Champlain; such taxes to be levied in proportion to the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in such counties. These taxes will amount to about 10 cents per $100 of assessed valuation annually during the period of eighteen years.

Fifth—That the efficiency of the canals depends upon their management quite as much as upon their physical size, and that no money should be spent for further enlargement unless accompanied by measures which will accomplish the following results:

(a) The removal of all restrictions as to the amount of capital of companies engaged in transportation on the canals, and the encouragement of large transportation lines for handling canal business, in place of hampering them, as has hitherto been the case.

(b) The use of mechanical means of traction, either steam or electricity, in place of draught animals; and the use of mechanical power in place of hand power for operating the gates and valves, and moving boats in locks.

(c) The organization of the force engaged on the public works of the State on a more permanent basis, so as to afford an attractive career to graduates of scientific institutions, with the assurance that their entry into the service, their tenure of office, and their promotion will depend solely on their fitness, as determined by proper and practical tests.

(d) A revision of the laws in regard to the letting of public contracts by the State, so as to make impossible a repetition of the unfortunate results of the $9,000,000 appropriation.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

After alluding to the "inestimable benefits which have been derived from the Erie Canal in the past," the committee says that the question which now confronts us is whether the railroads, with their large capital and scientific management, their durable roadbeds, powerful locomotives, larger cars, greater train loads, greater speed, and more certainty of delivery, will be able now or in the early future to reduce the cost of transportation below what is possible on the canals. "If that is possible, it is of no use to spend more money on the canals. The committee does not believe it is possible. It cites the rate of 2½ mills per ton mile on grain from Buffalo to New York in 1899; 2¼ mills on coal on the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the possible rate of 1 mill per ton mile for lake freight on the New York Central Railroad. It quotes the opinion of railroad officers that no such freight charge as 1 mill per ton mile is likely in the near future, and points to the advance now being made. It says:

In our judgment, water transportation is inherently cheaper than rail transportation. It varies slightly with the size of the vessel and the perfection of the waterway. On the ocean, where the waterway is entirely unrestricted and the size of the vessel is the maximum, it averages about half a mill per ton mile; on the lakes, where the vessels are not so large, and occasional restrictions are encountered on the waterway, it is about six-tenths of a mill per ton mile; on the canals of New York, where the boats are very small, the waterway greatly restricted, and obsolete methods are employed for handling the business, it is about two mills per ton mile. By the enlargement of the canal which we recommend, and the introduction of improved methods of management, we believe that the canal rate can be reduced to two-thirds of one mill per ton mile, or very nearly as low as the lake rates. All of these rates have varied in the past and will vary in the future to correspond with prosperity or depression in general business. But there is every reason to believe that they will maintain a corresponding ratio, the ocean, lake, and canal rates being from one-third to one-fourth of those by rail. The reductions which may be made hereafter in the railroad rate can be met by similar reductions in all three classes of the water rates, provided the same methods of skilled management are applied to all.

Moreover, the canals have been largely limited in the past to the lower grades of freight, and this is equally true of the transportation on the lakes. The canal thus been in competition with the classes of freight which pay only between two and three mills per ton mile, and which the railroads will carry at a loss rather than lose the business, whereas, the railroads carry other classes of freight, some of which brings as high as fifteen to twenty mills per ton mile, and the average freight, including the low grades, as we have seen, being about six mills. There is no reason why the canals, if enlarged and properly managed, should not compete for the higher grades of freight, which, at prices far below those charged by the railroad, would bring very profitable returns on the lakes and canal.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRAFFIC.

The committee refers to the great extension of canals and canal traffic in recent years in Germany, France, and Russia, as sustaining the greater cheapness of water carriage. It points to the natural advantages of New York in having the only available route for water carriage from the great lakes to the Atlantic, with only the St. Lawrence route as a competitor, and it declares that only by the use of this advantage can New York get its full share in the trade of the country. This is true not only of the grain trade, but of the vast trade in iron and steel.

The changes which are now taking place in the iron trade give reason to believe that if an adequate waterway can be secured between Lake Erie and the Hudson River the centre of the iron industry can be brought within the State of New York. This has hitherto been within the State of Pennsylvania on account of its own resources in ores, coal, and limestone. But the discovery within a comparatively recent period of almost inexhaustible beds of iron ore in the upper lake region, combined with cheap water transportation on the lakes, has led to the abandonment of its own ore and the substitution of those from the lakes. These ores can be laid down at any point on a water route between Buffalo and New York at less cost than they can be laid down in Pittsburg; there is also a great abundance of suitable limestone within the State of New York and adjacent to the water route; and the improvements which we recommend will make available the Lake Champlain iron ores, as well as those of Cuba, for a very economical mixture. The only advantage which Pittsburg would have over Buffalo or New York in the manufacture of iron and steel is in its greater proximity to the coking coals. It is believed that this advantage can be overcome by the saving in the cost of ore and limestone and the great saving in the cost of transportation of the finished product. Between Pittsburg and tidewater the finished product must be transported a distance of 350 miles over a range of mountains, whereas from either Buffalo or New York, or any intermediate point on the water route, the enormous market for steel and iron in New York and New England, as well as abroad, can be supplied at greatly reduced charges for transportation. We believe that a suitable enlargement of the Erie Canal at the present time is justified by the prospect of its use in connection with manufacture of steel and iron and shipbuilding, fully as much as its original construction was justified by the prospect of transporting breadstuffs. Indeed it is not too much to expect that with a canal which can carry manufactured steel from Conneaut to New York for fifty cents a ton, and distribute this from New York to points on the New England coast without breaking bulk, the vast steel and allied industries centring at Pittsburg, which supports a population greater than that of Chicago, will seek an outlet for their products by rail to Conneaut and thence by the Erie Canal, rather than across the Alleghanies to Philadelphia.

The committee explains at length the facts and considerations that induce it to reject the various smaller plans submitted, and to recommend the larger above referred to, at a cost, including the subordinate canals, of $62,000,000. It says:

We have hesitated to recommend the expenditure of a sum of money which, although small in proportion to the resources of the State, is still a very great sum; but after much deliberation we are unwilling to recommend any temporary or partial settlement of the canal question. We do not believe that the adoption of the smaller plan will result in permanent benefit to the State of New York, and as the money expended on the smaller project would be almost entirely wasted in case a larger project should be determined upon later on, we do not feel justified in recommending the expenditure of so large a sum as $21,000,000 for a temporary purpose. We feel confident that the larger project will result in a transportation across the State of New York as low as that by the St. Lawrence canals, which constitute their chief rival at present, far less than any rate which is possible by railroad at any time within the immediate future, equal substantially to the results which could be obtained by a large barge canal or a ship canal, and, in short, would be a complete and permanent solution of the canal problem. It would give New York advantages in the low cost of transportation, and the commerce resulting therefrom which would be possessed by no other State on the Atlantic coast.

THE COST AND ITS PAYMENT.

Up to 1882, when tolls were abolished, the Erie Canal had paid into the Treasury, over all expenditures, over $42,000,000. The total expenditures since for maintenance and improvement, still leave a balance to the credit of the canal of more than $20,000,000. If the State were now to spend the same percentage as formerly on the canal it would appropriate for maintenance $10,000,000, and for construction as much as 150,000,000. No such expenditure is proposed. The proposition is to spend $62,000,000, assessed on the canal counties, and payable in eighteen years, as required by the Constitution. This is but 1½ per cent. of their assessed valuation, and the annual tax would be at first only 10 cents per $100, decreasing as the assessed valuation increased. About 40 per cent. of the amount would be paid by the City of New York.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

The committee says:

The improvements which we recommend are designed to produce a freight rate not to exceed one cent per bushel from Buffalo to New York. The prevailing rate on the lakes from Chicago to Buffalo during the last few years has been 1½ cents, making a total of 2½ cents for transportation alone for a distance of 1,500 miles. The cost of handling at Buffalo and New York is 2 1-10 cents.

We think that the cost of rehandling is out of proportion to the cost of transportation. It is equivalent to 78 cents per ton. Ore and coal are handled at terminal points on the lakes in large quantities, at a cost of 8 to 10 cents per ton. We believe that the grain can be handled at a cost per ton little, if any, in excess of ore and coal.

Within the limits of the present City of New York and within the new harbor of Buffalo, there are miles of unoccupied and cheap water front where suitable structures and appliances for handling the grain out of the lake steamer into the canalboat at Buffalo and out of the canalboat into the seagoing vessel at New York can be erected, the result of which will produce a reduction in the grain rate fully equal to that which can be produced by an enlargement of the canal. If the elevator charges are not voluntarily reduced, then, with a waterway enlarged and made free as we recommend, the grain will sent through from Chicago to New York in a fleet of four or six barges (133,000 or 200,000 bushels) without breaking bulk. This, combined with the Montreal competition, will soon force the adoption of improved and cheaper methods of rehandling.

We do not believe that it is necessary to attempt to bring about these results by legislation. If the use of the canal is made free, without restriction as to amount of capital employed, these results will be brought about in the natural course of trade and competition.

OPENING THE CANALS TO ENTERPRISE.

The committee strongly recommends the repeal of the law limiting the capital of transportation companies on the canal to $50,000. It says:

We believe that, if the canal is enlarged and made free, methods will be introduced in the grain trade under which responsible companies with adequate capital will take charge of the grain at Chicago or Duluth and deliver it in the hold of the seagoing vessel at New York, making use at all points of the line of their own property in lake steamers, elevators, (both movable and floating,) canalboats, and towboats, and giving one through bill of lading. Such companies, it is hardly necessary to say, would not tolerate the antiquated method of hauling canalboats by horses or mules; self-interest would prompt and compel them in a very short time to find the best means of mechanical traction, whether by steam or electricity, whether to have the motive power in each boat, or to have a self-propelled boat which carries freight as well as tows other boats, or to have the motive power in a boat which carries no freight, but is used only for towing. The cost and methods of traction would be studied by such a transportation line with the same care that railroads now study improvements in locomotives, and the result would be constant improvements in the method of traction similar to those which have been in progress on the railroads for the last thirty years, and have resulted in the low rates which have practically driven the old-fashioned canalboat and methods out of the contest. Such a transportation line with such appliances would be able to run boats through the canals on schedule time, and with a more certain adherence to their schedule than the railroads make with their freight trains. It is well known that the schedule time of the lake steamers is far more certain than that of the freight trains on the railroads paralleling the lakes. The canalboats ought to be able to make at least four miles an hour, including lockage, night and day, which would bring the time from Buffalo to New York down in 126 hours, or 5¼ days, in place of about 12 days, as at present.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

If the Erie Canal is enlarged in the manner we recommend, and becomes again a large factor in the transportation question in this State, the work in its two departments of engineering and management, as well as the minor public works of the State, will afford a life career to the graduates of scientific institutions which they would gladly enter if they could feel sure that their tenure of office depended on good behavior, their promotion upon merit, and that they were not liable to be turned out at any moment for some political reason. While the Constitution places in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works the power of appointment and removal in his department, yet the law has already restricted his absolute power in the matter of appointments by prescribing examinations and tests of fitness which must be passed before he can make the appointment; and similarly, the Legislature can restrict his power of removal so as to limit it to removal for cause. It is also competent for the Legislature to classify and grade the permanent employes in both the public works and the engineering departments; to prescribe that appointments shall be made only in the lowest grade, and that promotion from one grade to the next higher shall be made after a suitable examination. We recommend that such legislation be passed; and we consider this essential in order to secure permanently an efficient, honest, and economical administration of the canals and public works of the State. If the State creates a service in which men will take pride in serving, and removal from which will constitute a stigma of disgrace, it will be able to secure for this class of work men of a higher order of ability, integrity, and character for a comparatively small compensation. We believe that a unique opportunity now exists for establishing the service of the public works in this State on this basis, to have such legislation firmly planted in the statutes of this State, and to get the system fairly inaugurated and put into practical operation. Your own experience in these matters so far exceeds that of any member of the committee that it seems to us unnecessary that we should attempt to point out in detail the character of this legislation. We have only to call your attention to the matter, and to state that in our judgment the proper administration of the canals and other public works requires legislation which shall prescribe tenure of office during good behavior, appointment only to the lowest grade, promotion from one grade to the next by selection, both appointment and promotion to be determined by suitable tests, and no removals to be made except for cause.

# COMMITTEE REPORT PRAISED.

### Chairman Hill of the Assembly Canal Committee Says the Recommendations Are Excellent.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Henry W. Hill, Chairman of the Assembly Canal Committee, said to-night that the recommendation of the Canal Advisory Commission for a barge canal is one of the most elaborate schemes ever proposed in this State.

"Such a canal is designed not only to handle local tonnage, but to compete successfully with the great trunk line railroads," he said. "If put through, it will hold the commerce of the State for a century. The recommendation provides for 1,000-ton barges, four times the capacity of the canalboat of to-day.

"One question which will give rise to serious consideration is the recommendation for the imposition of the tax for the improvement upon those counties only that are in touch with canal transportation. Heretofore it has been the policy of the State to carry forward all improvements by general taxation, as it is believed that all parts of the State are benefited by great public improvements. There may be a constitutional question as to the right to impose a tax on only part of the State. Then there is the broader question of public policy, which would seem to warrant the assumption of the burden of all great public improvements by general taxation. This is the theory upon which common schools and other public institutions are maintained."

Mr. Hill said he thought there would be legislation on the canal report this year. Whatever plan was adopted would undoubtedly be submitted to a vote of the people at the polls. Mr. Hill thought the matter would be voted on at the election next Fall. His committee will begin work on the two reports just as soon as they are printed.

LEFT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

### The Governor Says He Will Abide by Whatever Action Is Taken.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In speaking of the propositions relative to the improvement of the canals submitted to the Legislature today Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I will abide with the Legislature in anything it proposes to do."

# POWERS OF STREET RAILWAYS.

### Senator Ellsworth's Measure Allows Abandonment of Proposed Lines While Retaining Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Ellsworth today introduced a bill granting additional powers to street surface railroads in the extension of their lines.

It provides that if any street railroad corporation shall have made and filed a statement of proposed extensions or branches embracing a line from the boundary of a city or village to the boundary of another city or village, generally parallel with the route specified in its certificate of incorporation, and distant not more than one-half mile therefrom, and shall have made and filed an agreement of consolidation with some other street surface railroad corporation formed to build a street railway upon a route continuous or connecting with one or more of the routes described in the statement of proposed extensions, and thereafter there shall have been constructed and operated for a period of four years a street surface railroad from such city or village to such other city or village upon a line embraced in the proposed extension, such consolidated corporation may relinquish and abandon the unconstructed route or portions of route specified in the certificate of incorporation, or in any statement of proposed extensions, by filing in the office of the Secretary of State a copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the consolidated corporation declaring its unconstructed route abandoned.

Thereupon the corporate rights, power, and franchises of the corporations shall continue the same as if the certificate of the incorporation of the constituent corporation had specified the constructed and not the unconstructed portions of such route and proposed extensions.

LABOR LAW PENALTY.

### Senate Bill Makes Presidents of Street Railways Responsible.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator Wagner has introduced a bill designed to fix upon an individual of a corporation the penalty for compelling street surface or elevated railway employes to work more than ten hours per day.

The bill provides that the President or executive head, by whatever title designated, of any such street surface or elevated railroad corporation that shall require its employes to work contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not less than ten days, nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

# PRESSLER'S UNCLE DOUBTS.

### Heard Nothing of Railway Accidents When He Visited Nebraska—Missing Man's Papers.

Oscar Pfeiffer of 222 Keap Street, Brooklyn, an uncle of Emil Pressler, whose body is said to have been discovered in a cemetery in Sidney, Neb., he having been killed, as believed, in a railway accident while on his way to San Francisco, said last night that he had not received any intelligence concerning the discovery of the body. Pressler has been missing for a year, and every effort has been made by Mr. Pfeiffer to learn something of his nephew. Mr. Pfeiffer has had circulars distributed throughout the country, offering a liberal reward for any information regarding the missing man, whether dead or alive.

Mr. Pfeiffer stated that his nephew had in his possession at the time he was last seen alive letters of credit, as stated, as well as letters of introduction and identification. At San Francisco Pressler was to take a steamer for Honolulu to meet another uncle and engage in business with him. Had he been killed in a railway accident, Mr. Pfeiffer said, there were certainly enough documents in his pockets to show who he was. Mr. Pfeiffer said he went to Nebraska last October, seeking for his nephew, but heard nothing of a railway accident.

Mr. Pfeiffer said he had not communicated with the Sidney authorities, but was awaiting developments.

# A RIVAL IN LOVE SUSPECTED.

### Young Man Assaulted with a Sandbag at Dobbs Ferry After Escorting His Sweetheart Home.

DOBBS FERRY, Jan. 25.—August Kallmeyer of Irvington was assaulted by an unknown man with a sandbag early this morning on Main Street, in this village. He is badly hurt, and it is feared there is a slight fracture of the skull. Robbery was not the motive and it is generally believed that the young man was a victim of some one jealous of him on account of the success of his love affair.

Kallmeyer is a son of Henry Kallmeyer, landscape gardener in charge of the H. C. Parrish grounds at Irvington. He is employed at the Seabury Launch and Motor Works, at Morris Heights. For some time he has been attentive to Miss Marie Gore, daughter of Detective Gore of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Miss Gore is one of the prettiest young women in Dobbs Ferry, and has many admirers, but has appeared to prefer Kallmeyer.

Last night they went to a theatre in New York and reached Dobbs Ferry, on their return, a little after midnight. After escorting the young woman home, Kallmeyer started for the station to take the 1 o'clock train for Irvington. Just after he passed the Dobbs Ferry Bank Building he was felled by a blow from behind. The man who struck the blow must have been standing in a shadow near the building and stepped out as Kallmeyer passed and delivered the blow. The young man fell senseless and lay there almost an hour. A little before 2 o'clock he revived and made his way to the station. He was in a dazed condition, but managed to explain what had occurred. A doctor was called and attended to his injuries.

It was at first supposed the motive for the assault was robbery, but although the young man lay unconscious an hour, his valuables were untouched. This leads to the belief that some rejected suitor for Miss Gore's hand did the sandbagging.

### California's "Cattle King" Injured.

GILROY, Cal., Jan. 25.—Henry Miller, the California cattle king, was thrown from his buggy to-day and sustained a concussion of the brain. It is feared that the injury is serious, owing to the severe shock coupled with the advanced age of the millionaire. Henry Miller is one of the richest men in California, and conducted the enormous cattle business of Miller & Lux.

### Prisoner with Lockjaw Pardoned.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—Frank Haley, who had about seven years to serve of a term of ten years, to which he was sentenced from Warren County in May, 1897, was liberated by the Court of Pardons this afternoon. He was convicted of breaking and entering. Haley has lockjaw, and his pardon was recommended by the prison physician and the Judge and Prosecutor of Warren County.

### Dynamite Explosions in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 25.—The third of a series of dynamite explosions within the city limits occurred early this morning, wrecking the handsome residence of A. V. Hunter, the wealthy mine owner, and the home of J. C. Ritchey, adjoining. No one was injured in the explosions. Several suspicious characters have been arrested.

### Cottage at Seabright Burned.

SEABRIGHT, Jan. 25.—The Summer cottage owned by John P. Duncan, on Ocean Avenue, was destroyed by fire early to-day. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The cottage was formerly owned by Senator John P. McPherson of New Jersey, and cost $20,000.

### Archie Mull Guilty of Murder.

TROY, Jan. 25.—The jury in the case of Archie Mull, accused of the murder of Melville Lord of Nassau, to-day brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. On a former trial the jury disagreed.

# Benefits of a Business Training for Women

Is the title of an article written by Mrs. Hetty Green for the February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Mrs. Hetty Green is the wealthiest woman in the world. Her remarkable business ability has been demonstrated in the accumulation and management of a vast fortune. She writes with the authority of the successful man of business and with the intimate knowledge of her sex that a woman only can have.

**A Woman's Way** Is the title of a complete story by Octave Thanet, the favorite American writer of short stories. In this tale the author pictures a peculiar phase of womannature, and does it in a most delightful manner. Her men and women have hearts; they are not shadowy outlines, but real people, and therefore they appeal to a large class of readers.

The February number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION contains also the second installment of Mrs. Burton Harrison's splendid serial, ***"Chateaugay;" "What Might Have Been An American Colony;" "Florence Nightingale, the Soldier's Friend;" "Women and the Automobile;" "The Revival of Art and Beauty,"*** by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and ***"The Idiot at Home,"*** by John Kendrick Bangs.

The illustrations in this number are numerous and of a superior quality, embracing the work of B. West Clinedinst, C. M. Relyea, Irving R. Wiles, F. T. Richards, and several expert photographers. An exquisite cover page by Henry S. Hubbell is not the least pleasing of the many artistic features of the February WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

Interesting short stories, games and entertainments, gossip for clubwomen, helps for housekeepers, hints to dressmakers, talks with mothers, pages of fashions, fill out an unusually attractive number.

# Woman's Home Companion

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# CONFIDENCE GAME A FAILURE.

### Saloon Keeper, Instead of Losing $400, Is Richer by a Good Hundred-Dollar Bill.

Instead of being $400 poorer, as "Kid" Miller, the confidence man, intended he should be, Owen McGivney, proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 220 West Eighteenth Street, says he is richer by a $100 bill. Last Tuesday, he says, a stranger came into his place and told him that he was "all right."

"Well, I presume I am, but what of it?" Mr. McGivney asked.

The stranger, who said his name was Kennedy, hinted that owing to certain river-front friends he could furnish Havana cigars at a 66 2-3 per cent. discount. A member of the gang, one Murphy, he said, who could be found at the Grand Union Hotel, would sell the cigars in lots of 10,000.

"I've had a falling out with Murphy," the stranger said, "so that I can't deal personally with him. I have a commission from a friend for $100 worth of cigars. Now, if you'll put in $400 I

# The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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## FOURTEEN PAGES.


### THE CANAL AND THE FUTURE.

The question of the canals is a question of the share of the State of New York, and particularly of the City of New York, in the commerce of the continent and of the world. The movement of trade is necessarily along the line of least resistance, and on the route that offers the least resistance of every kind the movement will proceed. The report of the committee appointed last March by Gov. ROOSEVELT, with Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE at its head, proposes the development of the Erie Canal at a total expense of $62,000,000, in a way to make the best channel for commerce from the head of the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, with cost of transport as low at least as on the line of the St. Lawrence, and lower than the railroads can hope to offer within any time that it is worth while to plan for. It is a proposition parallel with that of CLINTON eighty years ago, with possibilities far exceeding those that he contemplated, with influence on the future of the State more momentous and at a cost involving but a fraction of the proportion of the State's resources required for his scheme.

The fundamental fact in the problem is that water transportation, under modern conditions and with all the improvements made practicable by modern methods and machinery, is cheaper and for the great mass of traffic more desirable than transport by land, even in the most favorable circumstances. A second fact which is decisive of the problem for the State of New York is that in this State lies the only passage through the Appalachian Mountain barrier reared on the eastern edge of the continent from Maine to Alabama to the Atlantic seaboard and the ocean highway for the commerce of the entire world. These were the facts, broadly speaking, that determined the building of the Erie Canal in the first instance, and the wisdom of heeding them is abundantly justified. The canal made New York the city that it is by turning in this direction the current of the rapidly growing trade of the West, and that current caused the building of the great lines of railroads that now pour into and through this port the vast volume of the trade of the country. Conditions have changed, but the fundamental facts remain the same.

Relatively nothing has been done to keep the canals up to the steadily advancing standard of efficiency for instruments of trade, while all that energy, ingenuity, and vast capital, acting under the stimulus of large possible gains and active competition, could do has been done by the managers of the railways to increase capacity and reduce cost of operation. Not merely has the State done nothing worth doing in the direction of improvement, but by the fatuous prohibition of the employment of capital in canal transportation it has prevented private enterprise from doing what could have been done in this way. The proposition of the Canal Committee is that the canals from Lake Erie to the Hudson shall be reconstructed to admit of the passage of boats of 1,000 tons cargo, with steam or electricity as motive power; that the limit of capital for canal transportation shall be abolished; that the service of the canals shall be put upon a strictly business basis, with appointment and promotion for merit only, and adequate security of tenure, and that the cost of this work shall be assessed upon the counties directly benefited, being those along the line of the canals and the Hudson River.

All three features of the plan are equally essential.

The enlargement and improvement of the waterway and the locks will permit the use of vessels that can be loaded at any port on the great lakes and can deliver freight without breaking bulk at any point on the Atlantic Coast from Boston to Philadelphia. This possibility will leave to the elevator companies at Buffalo the choice of lowering the present heavy charges or of losing the business that can be transacted without them. The opening of the canals to sufficient capital invites the employment of the same forces for the development of trade and for progress in methods that have so greatly developed the railways. This is expected not merely to reduce cost, which is only one element in the transport of goods, but to secure care, safety, regularity, responsibility. The one tremendous advantage that the railroads now have in regard to all sorts of freight is that their bill of lading is a negotiable security, and the goods they carry can be bought and sold on the markets of the world through this bit of paper. This must be made possible for canal traffic also if it is to be able to enjoy the advantages that its lower cost should give it. The efficient and businesslike management of the State service of the canals is equally essential.

With these conditions fulfilled there is sound reason for thinking that the development of traffic on the canals will be all that the committee estimates. With a cost of only fifty-two-hundredths of a mill per ton per mile and a freight charge of two-thirds of a mill per ton per mile, yielding nearly 25 per cent. profit on the cost, the canals should be beyond the danger of immediate competition. The committee has studied this part of the question with the greatest care and thoroughness, and the authority of its conclusions is as great as could possibly be obtained from any source in the country. The lowest actual cost of transport by rail is for coal, and this is at least three times the freight charge and five times the actual cost of carriage on the improved canal, while the latter charge is estimated, not on such freight as coal, but on all kinds of freight. This difference in freight charge, when the canal shall have been fitted for modern freight traffic, is the net expression of the benefit to be obtained from the work recommended by the committee.

That benefit is great, varied, and enduring. It is not claimed by any reasonable person that the full relative share in the trade of the country possessed by New York thirty years ago can be restored and retained. The total is too vast and its increase is too certain. But what the modernization of the canal will enable New York to do is to secure a far greater share of this increase than it possibly could otherwise. Already the canal has built up along its line, independent of the effect on the trade of this city, a series of prosperous and active towns from Buffalo to Albany, such as nowhere else in the land exists. The development in the same line in the future will be far greater. The committee shows very clearly what may be counted on in the development of the iron trade with such advantages as can be steadily and surely attained by the canal improvement. That, however, is but one concrete example of the working of the principle on which the statesmanlike plan is firmly based, the principle with which we started out, that the trade of the country will move along the line of the least resistance. We entirely agree with the Governor that this principle abundantly justifies the plan of the committee.

It would be unfair to omit cordial recognition of the high value of the service of the members of the committee, rendered at great cost of time and labor, and wholly without other compensation than the consciousness of a public benefit conferred.

### SOUND PREMISES, WRONG CONCLUSION.

New York business men who are abreast of the times will make short work of the report of the Schieren Commission on the decline of the commerce of the Port of New York. They will read with assenting minds these three paragraphs:

> The loss to New York is due in great measure to a discrimination against New York in railroad rates imposed by an agreement, known as the differential agreement, between the trunk line railroads of the American Atlantic seaports, including the New York railroads.
>
> This railroad discrimination against New York would be impossible without the participation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the demand that it withdraw irrevocably from the differential agreement is now made understandingly.
>
> The State has it within its power, through an adequate improvement of the Erie Canal, not only to apply the remedy that will secure it against further loss of its commerce, but that will secure to it as well the restoration of that which has already been diverted.

But when they reach the paragraph containing the recommendation of the commission that the Legislature immediately pass "a bill providing for the earliest possible completion of the improvement of the State canals contemplated by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, and providing for bonding the State in the sum of $15,000,000," and so forth and so forth, they will drop the report in utter disgust at such a policy of futile tinkering and turn with satisfaction to the report of the Special Committee on Canals, in which the canal problem is treated in a solid, constructive, and eminently convincing fashion.

The commercial pre-eminence of New York cannot be maintained by scraping the bottom of the Erie Canal. New York can make her position secure only by spending money enough to construct a waterway deep enough and wide enough to transport commodities in large masses at low cost. Then the railroad differentials, elevator extortions, and lighterage charges will take care of themselves.

### "THOUGHTLESS REPUBLICANS."

Who could have expected to see the day when The New York Tribune, of all newspapers in these United States, should class the present President of the same with "some thoughtless Republicans"? Yet that is, in effect, what our esteemed contemporary had been doing. The characterization is made out of a survival of zeal for the once sacred tariff. It is a characterization of the Republicans who desire to extend the blessings of McKinleyism plus Dingleyism to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico. Now the President has not only found it feasible to write an entire message without reference to the blessings of protection, but he has also specifically recommended to Congress to extend our tariff so as to include Puerto Rico. Therefore does the calamity befall him in the house of his friends of being classed among the "thoughtless Republicans."

Of course, nothing but the survival of protectionism could move our esteemed contemporary to this strange and painful license of speech. It fiercely demands that we "keep the laws of the United States of America for the people of the United States of America," and that we bestow such special laws as we may find to be good enough for the likes of them upon the populations which we have found it or may find it convenient or desirable to annex. Anything else, it argues in a chain of reasoning which, doubtless through our own misfortune, we find it impracticable to follow, is somehow connected with the spirit of the late JEFFERSON DAVIS.

What we fail to find, in all the reason and eloquence which The Tribune bestows upon the subject, is a practical proposition for the relief of the people of Puerto Rico. Although we dislike to use the phrase, so ill-omened in a discussion of the tariff, yet it is in fact "a condition which confronts us, and not a theory." The Puerto Ricans are very badly off, much worse off, materially and industrially, than if they had remained under Spanish rule. Then they had a preference for their products in Spanish markets, in return for a preference of Spanish products in their markets, and a trade grew up whereby they lived. This trade we have destroyed without giving them, or pretending to give them, anything in return. And these people do not deserve ill of us. They deserve particularly well of us. They welcomed us as deliverers. They have shown us nothing but the utmost tractability in assisting our administrators. There is not a political question between us and them. There is only the question, for them, of getting a living. We are preventing them from doing that. And the prevention is a National reproach to us, which ought to be borne by every patriotic American with impatience and to be got rid of at the very earliest moment.

How it is to be got rid of is a fair question. Representative Puerto Ricans and representative Americans who have studied the question seem to be agreed that the readiest and most efficacious way of getting rid of it is to extend our tariff to the island. The arguments and the evidence of these people prevailed upon the President. He accordingly made the representation to Congress which has induced the leading journal of his own party in New York to describe him as a thoughtless Republican.

No substantial objections have been stated to this plan, not even from the protectionist point of view. The products of the island, of which coffee is the most important, do not really threaten any American industry. That bringing the island under our tariff will relieve its distress is the opinion of the experts. And the distress is real, is extensive, is urgent. It has been inflicted by us. Whoever objects to the President's plan for relieving it is bound to produce another. Otherwise he convicts himself of want of patriotism as well as of want of humanity. We readily acquit our neighbor of intentionally committing either offense. But its course seems to indicate that it is not the Republicans who have, but the Republicans who have not, any plan for relieving the distress of Puerto Rico who are properly to be described as "thoughtless."

### A DEMOCRAT COMES OUT OF THE WOODS.

A person signing himself "Democrat" takes more than a column of the space of The Evening Post to say a lot of undisputed things in a most solemn way. In his artless, prattling fashion he warns the Gold Democrats of New York that they can do W. J. BRYAN no harm by snubbing him. It is only by leaving their cards on him, taking him for drives in the Park, and inviting him to dinner that they can discredit him with the Democratic masses of the Bryanite parts of this country. But let the good, simple man talk for himself:

> How curiously out of touch with the general currents of popular sentiment the New York newspapers are is strikingly exemplified by the parade they have been making these last few days over the "snubs" administered to Mr. BRYAN by the Democratic Club, by the "Tammany leaders," and by so-called "Gold Democrats" generally. The alleged Democratic newspapers, as well as the others, are quite obviously magnifying the "snubs," under the impression that they are damaging Mr. BRYAN and weakening his hold upon his party. Not one of them seems in the least aware that the most effective way to discredit Mr. BRYAN in the eyes of his party would be to pose him as the recipient of ostentatious courtesies at the hands of the "Gold Democrats" of New York, and especially of the Democratic Club.
>
> There is no newspaper in New York that has the least power to harm Mr. BRYAN. There is no newspaper here that supposes it has that power. There is none that thinks it can check the downward rush of Nebraska and Arkansas Populists into the deep sea. But there are Gold Democrats and sound-money newspapers in New York that still take pleasure in pointing out that Mr. BRYAN is not a Democrat, and that the leaders of his organization are as ignorant of Democratic principles as they are of the art of campaign management.
>
> To begin with, it is human nature for those who were right to twit those who were wrong. The Gold Democrats were right in 1896 when they told BRYAN and his managers that the Chicago ticket could not win. They know that he will be whipped this time worse than he was before. But there their interest in BRYAN and the plans of his managers ceases altogether. They are not trying to defeat his nomination, as they vainly tried to do in 1896. Then they made a strenuous effort to save the party. They know that they cannot save it now. It listens to the new and witless leaders and heeds not the old. It must go to smash once more before any salvage operations can begin—even if then.
>
> The newspapers refer to the snubs administered to BRYAN merely as evidence of the attitude of men of standing and influence here. These dislike and distrust him as much as ever. They will all vote against him, and any money his friends may spend on a campaign in New York will be wasted utterly. It is some comfort to feel that New York stands where she did.

So when this "Democrat" says that "if the so-called Democrats who deserted in 1896 return to the militant Democracy they must come back not as leaders, but as followers," he exhibits one of the familiar consequences of a prolonged sojourn in the deep woods away from all human society. Marooned sailors also show this infantile unawareness of the state of the world.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Anti-medicine faith healers" are treated with entirely commendable severity, and no less commendable common sense, in the current number of The New York Christian Advocate, and it is a notable fact that quite as much of The Advocate's contemptuous denunciation falls upon those whom it calls "The Simpsonites" as upon the followers of more notorious perverters of reason and religion, like "Dr." DOWIE and Mrs. EDDY. The article begins with a well-founded declaration that these combinations of fraud and fanaticism are rolling up a most extraordinary list of agonizing and unnecessary deaths, and then explains why it is that argument and experience have so little effect upon victims of this form of superstition. "There is little use," it says, "in trying to open their eyes. For in science, religion, or finance, when a person adopts a principle which contradicts reason, philosophy, and the laws of nature, and then, if it happens to touch the subject of religion, distorts every passage of Scripture to make it agree with his irrational theory, he can believe anything. There are in this city well-known men who have all the signs of disease and look as though they had come out of their graves to transact some unfinished business, and could not find the way back, who yet declare that they are cured." In the occasional cures of the "healers" The Advocate sees only results of the strength of nature, concentrated by faith and encouragement, and the article concludes: "Religion, common sense, and experience are all united in one sentence, the author of which is unknown to us: The strongest confidence in the protection and favor of God does not preclude the use of any of the means of self-preservation and defense which His providence has put in our power."

—Reformers of the kind that would reject half a loaf for fear its acceptance might decrease their chances of getting all the bread there is, and who oppose any advance short of the attainment of perfection, continue to argue against the substitution of voting machines for the form of ballots now in use. They all admit everything that anybody claims in favor of the machines—namely, that they expedite voting, furnish complete returns the moment the polls close, and make both frauds and errors in counting practically impossible. These are obvious advantages over the present system, but, say the critics, the machines, like the so-called Australian ballots, make "straight" voting so much easier for the unintelligent that they are a severe handicap on the independent candidate and consequently of direct service to the organization politicians in restricting to their own nominees the choice of the voter. One correspondent, in deprecating our advocacy of voting machines, writes: "The effect of the 'party column' is that many of the offices which are of great importance have ceased to be elective offices in the real sense, and are filled by the 'machine.' This has been shown in New York to be the case with regard to the judiciary ticket. The normal Democratic majority is so large, and the voters really interested in deciding between judicial candidates so comparatively few, that the party column vote carries with it a sufficient number of meaningless votes to elect the candidates of Mr. CROKER'S selection for these important offices." There is logic in this, but it tells against the present form of the voting machines, rather than against machines as such. Those now offered for sale were undoubtedly constructed to meet the requirements of the existing ballot law. Had the law been different, presumably the inventors would have avoided the party column method, and so have pleased the radical independents better. Be the law what it may, the machines will probably adapt themselves to it.

—Patrons of the Topeka street cars have been variously impressed of late by a framed placard conspicuously placed in every one of the vehicles and reading as follows: "Passengers must not leave or enter the car while in motion." Of course, the average Topekan instantly understands what the inventor of this legend meant to convey, obeys or disobeys the command as caution or convenience dictates, and thinks no more of the matter. In Kansas, as elsewhere, however, there are people who think of the how as well as the what of language, and naturally these critical ones are having a good deal of fun over this latest specimen of English as she is wrote by some corporation officials. It's undoubtedly a gem of serenest ray.

—Down in Springfield, Mo., there has recently been organized a woman's society, every member of which has to sign the following decidedly queer agreement: "I do hereby solemnly pledge my word to speak no evil of any woman, whether such report be true or not. Any violation of this pledge, however, does not release me from its subsequent obligations, which are to continue for all time to come." The form of this promise is peculiar, in that it so frankly assumes the improbability of continuous observance of its provisions on the part of its signers, and obliges them to try, try again if at first they don't succeed. To recognize the weakness of human nature at the outset of an undertaking is as rare as it is admirable, and the originator of the society, if she also drew up its pledge, is to be congratulated not less on her practicality than on the excellence of her intentions. Her idea might well be copied by other organizations, the basis of which is a vow to do or not to do some act the commission or omission of which is considered desirable. As to the need of societies like this one in Springfield we would not care to express an opinion, but we do venture to assert that wherever the suppression of gossip would be advantageous, men as well as women should be included in the reform. Were they excluded in Missouri because there they never speak evil, or because of the hope that they will ever cease to do so?

—One whole page and nearly half of another is devoted by The Springfield (Mass.) Republican to the publication of "an appeal to the civilized nations," made by one EMILIO AGUINALDO, as President of a hitherto unidentified republic in the Philippine Islands. Introducing the document is a letter from Mr. ERVING WINSLOW, Eastern Secretary of the American Anti-Imperialist League, vouching for the authenticity of the appeal, and declaring that it came into his hands "accidentally." The same issue of The Republican contains two long editorial articles on Mr. WINSLOW'S accidental acquisition, from which we conclude that it regards him as a very fortunate person. Much to our regret, The Republican does not enter into a computation as to how many chances there were that this treasure from the Orient would drift over the indifferent seas to Mr. WINSLOW instead of to some other of the millions of Americans—of the millions in America, we mean. That problem will be extremely interesting to both amateur and professional mathematicians, and it was only in order that they might set to work on it that we mentioned the matter at all. It apparently has no other importance or significance.

—There seems to be considerable uncertainty, even in England, as to the proper pronunciation of the name of Lord METHUEN, and while its bearer is trying to win back a reputation as a military commander, the papers at home are struggling with the peculiarities of a patronymic in regard to which even he himself may have a little doubt. There is local authority for calling him Meth-u-en, Meth-uen, Methyoon, and Meth-oon, while it is a mere matter of choice whether the spelling is Methuen or Methven. The latter is the older form, but whether the "v" was or was not a substitute for "u" is a matter of opinion. His title is not the old Scots one, which, created in 1528, lapsed in 1580, but was recreated in 1675 along with the Dukedom of Lennox, the present Duke of RICHMOND, LENNOX, and GORDON being Baron METHVEN. Lord METHUEN is Baron METHUEN of Corsham, creation of 1838. The original METHVEN peerage (1528) was the only one created by King JAMES V. of Scotland, who conferred it on HENRY STEWART, his stepfather. STEWART, who was Lord Chancellor of the Kingdom, in that year had married the Queen Dowager, daughter of HENRY VII. of England, and the divorced wife of the Earl of ANGUS. The ground of this divorce was that ANGUS had plighted his troth to another woman, (JANE DOUGLAS of Traquair,) and, therefore, that the marriage was invalid, though the issue legitimate. This somewhat contradictory sentence from Rome was dated March 11, 1527, and, as proving the Queen a worthy sister of HENRY VIII., she was married to STEWART in the same month. The founder in Scotland of this distinguished house came over from Hungary with EDGAR ATHELING. Fearing that WILLIAM the Conqueror was conspiring against him, the visitor fled to Scotland, and was hospitably received by King MALCOLM CANMORE, ATHELING'S brother-in-law. The Scottish King gave the refugee the barony of Methuen, (now spelled Methven,) which stands in the centre of Strathmore.

### ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When one man uses the letter of another as a peg on which to hang an argument, the least he can do is to quote with reasonable accuracy. Your correspondent of this morning, Mr. H. R. Ostrom, says Capt. Mahan "confesses he does not know the facts of the Boer war as a lawyer." I said nothing of the kind; nothing in the least like it. I made the statement that when the Boer Government encouraged the Uitlanders to enter the country and to institute improvements, which raised its revenue from less than $1,000,000 to $20,000,000, the term for attaining full franchise stood at five years; and that, before the new-comers as a class could avail themselves of this privilege, the term was extended to fourteen years, accompanied with other conditions, which made the franchise still more illusory. Concerning this particular action, which is but one incident, and not in the least directly connected with the war, I said I was not lawyer enough to know if it was strictly—i. e., technically—ex post facto; but that it was evidently unjust, and, in my opinion, illustrative of the general characteristics of the Boer Government.

In view of the failure in so many quarters to appreciate the real origin of this war, it may be desirable to emphasize the fact that Great Britain did not demand the franchise for the Uitlanders. Sir Alfred Milner, her representative at the Bloemfontein conference, last June, admitted implicitly that the franchise was a matter of the internal affairs of the Transvaal, control of which Great Britain had formally renounced. He said only that, in view of the many complaints of injustice made by British subjects there resident, and concerning which Great Britain had to make representations—as she would in like conditions to the United States—it was suggested that an extension of the franchise would of itself constitute a remedy, which would silence most complaints, and so remove causes of friction between the two countries. Krüger objected that, as the Uitlanders much exceeded the Boers in number—a significant fact little regarded by American sympathizers with so-called republics—the granting of suffrage to all would swamp the older inhabitants. This Milner at once admitted was too much to be expected; he said only that some representation, a possibility of returning one-fourth of the principal house—the first Volksraad, which practically controls legislation—would enable them to make their voices heard on the floor of the representation of the State, and to influence legislation, which it is needless to say they could not have controlled with such a proportion. Under the pressure of the situation, the Transvaal Government proposed eventually to submit to the Legislature terms of franchise similar to those indicated by Milner, but with the offer they coupled conditions irrelevant to franchise, which the British Government refused to accept; whereupon the offer was withdrawn. It appears, therefore, that the willingness to allow a reasonable representation to the population which produced nineteen-twentieths of the revenue, did not exist, independent of external urgency, such as that exorcised by Great Britain on behalf of the Uitlanders, most of whom were her subjects, but among them many citizens of other nationalities, none of whom, of course, were willing to renounce their native citizenship so long as they could not, simultaneously with its relinquishment, obtain the privileges of Transvaal citizens, which under the law they could not.

Persons who will look carefully into this matter will find that the Boers doubtless are in their own opinion fighting to preserve their own liberty, but they have been brought into this dilemma because national liberty was in Mr. Krüger's mind inseparably associated with the right of a dominant minority, sole possessors of political power—in other words, an oligarchy—to oppress a majority, to tax it heavily, and to refuse it representation. The cause of the Uitlanders is in principle identical with that of the American Revolutionists; and when Mr. Ostrom says "the war is one of gold" he may be correct as regards Krüger's motives, but as regards the rights of the Uitlanders he takes the position of those—and there are some—who say our forefathers of 1776 fought, not for the principle, but to save their pockets. A. T. MAHAN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

### AN ANSWER TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, who has shown a remarkably fair and candid spirit throughout this discussion, although he is not willing to answer any of my questions, puts one to THE TIMES, which, with your leave, I will answer in your place. He says: "You denounce Oom Paul, calling him an 'uncommonly adroit and sordid old reprobate.' What is your authority for this statement?

The following extracts are taken from published reports of proceedings in the Boer Legislature, known as the Raad:

"July, 1889.—His Honor, Oom Paul, accepts a loan of $35,000 from the State funds at 2½ per cent. interest." The current rate was then about 6 per cent.

"May 24, 1892.—Resolved, that a dam be constructed on the President's farm, at a cost of $22,500, at the expense of the treasury.

"The Public Works Department reports that the road across the President's farm, estimated to cost $7,500, had actually cost $25,000. Mr. Meyer stated that this road was of absolutely no use to any one but the owner of the farm.'

"June 15.—Complaint made that of twelve tracts of land given by the Government to a certain church, it had been deprived of four, which had been handed over to the President's church; and that two of these had been transferred by that church to the President himself." The Raad resolved that the President was all right.

"Aug. 2.—Two years previously an official report of a Raad committee had stated that of $700,000 spent on the streets of Pretoria, vouchers for $100,000 were missing." The President stated that nothing was wrong; the Raad was entirely satisfied, and refused to make any investigation.

"Aug. 3.—Government land near Johannesburg, having been sold to certain private individuals, at a nominal figure, many thousands of pounds below the market value; the President offered no other explanation than that "speculation, when fairly conducted, was justifiable."

Oom Paul is reported, by his own advocates, to be worth $25,000,000. Where did he get it? His son-in-law and secretary, Eloff, is worth millions. He lives in a $250,000 house. How did he get it? He was proved in a Boer court to have taken bribes; as were twenty more of Oom Paul's close henchmen.

What was the authority, in 1870, for believing that William M. Tweed was a "sordid old reprobate"? Not half as good as there is to-day about Oom Paul.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1900.

### THE ESSENTIALS OF REFORM.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Dr. Parkhurst, as reported in THE TIMES of Monday, takes a very pessimistic view of matters Christian and political in the great metropolis. His plaint has a hopeless tone about it, which is truly melancholy. Hear him:

"Christians are Christians on Sundays, Christians at prayer meetings, Christians at the communion table; work like slaves six days out of the week making money, and leave the city to be ruled by a race of thieves and vagabonds. And the consequence is that more children are being started on the direct road to hell every week than all the churches, missions, and Sunday schools are saving in a year."

If this statement is true, or anywhere near true, it certainly behooves the Christian people of New York to enter on a period of fasting and prayer and self-examination. The latter will prove much the most effective, if it is done conscientiously, if each layman and each minister, too, will lift himself above the Phariseeism which is more or less a part of human nature, and judge his own character with the same unbiased criticism that he passes judgment on a neighbor. If this is done, I think the average Christian citizenship would be found defective in two particulars, which of themselves would be sufficient to account for the very sad condition of things which Dr. Parkhurst deplores. The first is the disposition to make success the criterion of effort. Better have righteous rulers by questionable alliance or methods, is the theory, than corrupt rulers by corrupt methods. But the questionable methods degrade Christian character, and necessarily lower the influence of the Church as the conservator of morality among the people.

The Church cannot afford to lower her standard, even to save the city from the rule of thieves and vagabonds. Let the thieves and vagabonds do their worst; they will the sooner reach a stage of corruption from which the common sense of the people from sheer self-protection will seek alliance with the moral forces of the community. But if these moral forces are already discredited in their estimation by unholy alliance with thieves and vagabonds, who differ from the other thieves and vagabonds only by the color of their political stripes, they naturally drift into the company of that growing class of despondent citizens who have about renounced all political duties because of the apparent hopelessness of the task of securing honest political service. In the second place, the self-examining churchman, if he be conscientious in his self-examination, will find himself very remiss in his Christian duty as respects his personal influence. Christianity, morality, and common sense all agree that the true measure of moral power is personal example. A man's preaching will be in vain if his life does not bear out the words which he utters. To illustrate this observation, I will take a chapter from Dr. Parkhurst's own life.

Dr. Parkhurst came prominently before the public a few years ago as the President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. He led the hosts of law and order against the forces of corruption most valiantly, and it really seemed as if the better element of the community had corrupt officialdom on the run. But throughout the whole contest and the political campaigns which followed Dr. Parkhurst and his henchmen were discreetly silent concerning a social institution which is the very propagating hotbed of corrupt officials and the real cause of "more children being started on the direct road to hell every week than all the churches, missions, and Sunday schools combined are saving in a year."

In defending the right of the poor man to his beer, as he did at this time, Dr. Parkhurst became the advocate of moderate drinking, and in advocating moderate drinking, his personal influence was thrown on the side of the whole saloon system; for the saloon is the natural product of the drinking habits of the people. No man is free from the terrible evils which flow from the liquor traffic if he gives the sanction of his personal influence to moderate drinking. There is no clearly defined line between moderate and immoderate drinking; the legislation of 400 years has failed to discover a law which permits the use and effectively prevents the abuse of intoxicants. What folly, then, for a minister of the Gospel to rail at the shortcomings of his followers when he himself fails in the first elements of moral leadership!

Let the Church of Christ elevate its ideals. Let it be true to the teachings of its great exemplar. Let it make no compromise with evil, however great the ensuing advantage, and let it stand true to truth, however great the seeming disaster. And in its fidelity to the higher law of conscience it may restore its waning power by winning to its standard the thousands who now wag their heads at it because of its failure to measure up to the common standards of every-day morality. JAMES McNEILL.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1900.

### THE FIRST TELEGRAPH MESSAGE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your obituary notice of the late Mrs. Roswell Smith, née Anne Goodrich Ellsworth, you allude to her as the author of the improperly called "historic telegraph message," "What hath God wrought?" and it as being the first telegram ever sent from Baltimore to Washington. Permit me, as the son of Alfred Vail, the partner and co-inventor with S. F. B. Morse, in the device and development, as well as introduction to public use, of the electric telegraph, to call to your attention a few errors in your statements.

On May 23, 1844, the wires of the line, which had been in process of construction since the previous Autumn, (under the authority of the Government, which had by act of Congress, passed March 3, 1843, appropriated $30,000,) reached the Mount Clare station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, the instruments were set up, and the line operated with gratifying success, through forty miles of wire, many messages passing to and from Morse at Washington and Alfred Vail at Baltimore. It was not until the next day, May 24, that the message "What hath God wrought?" was transmitted from Washington by Morse and received by my father at Baltimore, your statement that the message was sent from Baltimore being an error.

Furthermore, the real "historic message" was sent some weeks earlier, on the 1st of May, (the same month,) by my father at Annapolis Junction (a station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Washington and Baltimore) to Morse at the Capitol in Washington, and under the following circumstances, which may prove interesting to some at least of the readers of THE TIMES. On May 1, 1844, Prof. Morse wrote to Mr. Vail at Annapolis Junction:

"Get from passengers in the cars all the news you can and transmit. A good way of exciting wonder will be to tell the passengers to give you some short sentence to send me, and let them note the time, and call at the Capitol to verify the time I received it. Before transmitting notify me (88.) Your message to-day that the passengers in the cars gave three cheers for Henry Clay excited the highest wonder in the passenger who gave it to you to send when he found it verified at the Capitol."

On May 2 Mr. Vail wrote to Mrs. Vail:

"I yesterday announced the nomination of Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen at Washington one hour and a quarter before the cars arrived there, distance twenty-two miles! Prof. Morse is so unstable and full of notions. He changes oftener than the wind, and seems to be exceedingly childish sometimes. Now he is elated up to the skies, and then he is down in the mud. It requires the utmost patience to get along with him. So far the telegraph succeeds perfectly, and perhaps in two weeks we shall be in Baltimore. The telegraph produces a great deal of excitement, and we are overrun with visitors. When we get to Baltimore it will be more astonishing. Persons at the Capitol ask Prof. Morse to ask me to write their names, that they may say that they were written in Washington by a person at the Junction. I was obliged to write Mr. Frelinghuysen's name a dozen times last night for as many persons who wanted the intelligence. I hope the thing will come to something by and by."

The announcement received by Mr. Vail from passengers on the afternoon train when it arrived at Annapolis Junction on May 1, 1844, (many of whom were delegates to the Whig Convention which had assembled that morning in Baltimore, nominated Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and had adjourned,) was at once transmitted to Morse at the Capitol in Washington, and by him given immediately to the Washington newspapers. It is not difficult, then, to imagine the consternation (as one delegate years after expressed it to the writer hereof,) of those passengers as they alighted from their train at the Washington station to find an immense and enthusiastic crowd awaiting their arrival, and, too, crying their hurrahs for the candidates, of the news of whose nominations they presumed they had the monopoly. And when they heard the newsboys shouting their extras, and saw, in cold print, their supposed exclusive information, their astonishment knew no bounds, for they had no belief in the ability of that little instrument they saw at Annapolis Junction to beat them in carrying the news to Washington.

This is the actual fact respecting the first news message, and as such it has always seemed to me should be considered "historic." The message sent at the dictation of Mrs. Ellsworth was purely a private one, and, moreover, was not the first message sent from Washington to Baltimore, for, as before mentioned, messages had been in transmission between my father and Morse very freely the day before hers was sent.

Sentiment may have a much larger representation in "What hath God wrought?" than the extremely practical one informing the public that candidates for the highest offices in the gift of that public had been nominated, but actual facts, I think, bear me out in my contention that the first message, which can only be the historic one, in this connection, at least, is that which really antedates all others in the date at which it was transmitted. STEPHEN VAIL.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1900.

### A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S VIEW.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your editorial in to-day's issue, "The Commercial Travelers and the Trusts," is in line with your usual clear perception of affairs. Your correspondent, William Hoye, to whom you refer, represents himself only—possibly, of course, some others. He by no means represents the so-called Eastern traveling man. I say this with the utmost courtesy. The writer most decidedly believes trusts are here to stay. They succeed the old way of doing business, as railways succeeded stage coaches, when the cry of despair was heard that horses would be of no more value. Legislation regarding the organization of trusts should be and doubtless will be National. They should be compelled to issue periodical statements of their condition; the watering of their stock should be prohibited. I am not prepared to say that they are not a benefit to the country at large. Like the department store, which has also come to stay, they benefit the many at the expense of the few. The anti-trust sentiment among most travelers is based upon the selfish motive that trusts will and do perhaps discharge salesmen. That may be true to some extent. Illegitimate profits would quickly breed new trusts, which would be compelled to employ salesmen to introduce their wares. The more prosperous the country is, the more commercial travelers are needful. Undoubtedly their influence is far-reaching. Without question they played an important part in the election of McKinley. The issue is precisely the same this year if Bryan remains the candidate, plus trusts and imperialism. William Hoye's reference to a good story teller will not carry weight with any thinking traveler. It gives a false, superficial idea of traveling men's capacity to judge men and affairs. Traveling men, per se, must first be gentlemen in all that the term implies; but, in addition, they must be, and are, if successful, good business men, genial men, tactful to more than an ordinary degree, keen judges of human nature—in short, good, all-around men. Not enough yet; they must be absolutely "diligent in business." In hotel lobbies, on railway trains, in country stores, unobtrusively they are influential; especially if the issue is vital. And the party is fortunate, indeed, that can claim the support of the traveling men, but they are not a unit, any more than any other class of men. If they were, they would be a tremendous power. Their number is variously estimated from 300,000 to 500,000. It would be a sad day for railroads and hotels if their number should materially decrease. To the writer's mind, the gravity of a recent incident in New York is as important in the shaping of the character of this Nation as the fighting of trusts. I refer to the evasion of paying its just taxes of a monstrously strong bank in the greatest city in this country. Moses Taylor would not have done this. And yet a poor man must pay his taxes. Many poor men will have to be taxed to some extent to make up for this sharp financial transaction. What seems to be lacking these latter days is the high sense of commercial honor which prevailed in our fathers' days.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Albany, Jan. 25, 1900.

### The Establishment of Government.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your correspondent, Mr. Theodore McGarrah, in his defense of anti-imperialism in to-day's issue, reminds me of the folks who insist that the new century began on the 1st of January last.

Mr. McGarrah and his fellow antis are not alone in their notion that to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, governments were instituted among men. The President of the United States believes that, and so do George Dewey, Mr. Schurman, Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Gens. Wood, Wheeler, and Lawton, and others, and these gentlemen insist, besides, that that is just what the United States Government was instituted at Manila for.

They may be wrong, but they are just as likely to be right as Senator Hoar or Mr. Carnegie, who, surprising as it may seem to Mr. McGarrah, have not a monopoly of virtues and brains. HOWARD M. CANNON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

### NUGGETS.

**At Present Prices.**

Economy is the road to wealth. It is not passable to automobiles, as yet, we understand.—Detroit Journal.

**Unrequited.**

"He says he is wedded to art."

"That reminds me of an old novel."

"What's the title?"

"'Married but Not Mated.'"—Chicago Post.

**Rarely Successful.**

"I suppose you're a skillful watch maker?"

"Yes, indeed! Everybody who gets me to mend his watch is sure to come back again and again."—Philadelphia Record.

**In Proper Form.**

The society editor who was acting temporarily as news editor, worked over in this style a dispatch pertaining to a battle.

"Gen. Walker announces the engagement of Col. Thompson with a considerable force of the enemy yesterday afternoon. Col. Thompson will be at home within the enemy's lines until exchanged."—Chicago Tribune.

### BE PATIENT!

E. E. Smith in Minneapolis Journal.

The longest night has its morning,
Its evening the weariest day;
The bluest of skies will grow filmy
And merge into clouds of gray;
The hot, burning drought will be broken
By showers of gentle rain,
And the mists that the showers engender
Be dispersed by the sun again.

The warm winds that drift from the southland
Will follow the icy blast
That sweeps over meadow and woodland
When the snowflakes fall thick and fast.
On the meadows, now brown and barren,
The daisies again will nod;
And the ripe, golden wheat will be gleaming
Where the snowdrifts lie deep on the sod.

The weariest lane has its turning,
The dawn on the darkness waits.
Through Death's portals, so

# EMPEROR OF CHINA KILLS HIMSELF?

## It Is Reported in Shanghai that He Has Done So.

## HIS SUCCESSOR IS NAMED

### He Is Pu-Chun, the Fourteen-Year Old Son of Prince Tuan.

### A Revolution in China May Follow—Tuan Is Head of Two Great Anti-Foreign Secret Societies.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai it is reported there that Emperor Kwang-Su has committed suicide.

Yesterday a dispatch was received from Shanghai stating that The North China Daily News had published an edict, signed by the Emperor on Wednesday night. In the edict he appointed as Emperor in his place Pu-Chun, the young son of Prince Tuan.

The new Emperor, it was said, would ascend the throne on Jan. 31.

The imperial edict says that, owing to the Emperor's poor health, he is unable to conduct the business of state.

The Emperor has, it was said, been compelled by the Dowager Empress to abdicate, though the action would meet with considerable opposition in certain Court circles. The Dowager, however, intended to carry out the programme which she had been planning for years.

Another special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"The father of the new Emperor is the head of the great secret societies known as 'The Great Sword' and 'The Boxers,' extending over the Provinces of Chi-li, Shantung, and Ho-nan, which were responsible for the murder of Mr. Brookes, the missionary.

"Various edicts have been issued with a view to assuaging public anxiety, and the ominous rumors respecting the fate of the ex-Emperor are spreading widely. It is alleged that his dethronement was decided upon at a council convened by the Empress Dowager on Tuesday. The Manchu clan favors the change, but the Chinese proper oppose it and predict a tremendous upheaval.

"It is believed that the Russian and French Legations were notified of the impending change, and that they will support the new regime. It is also reported that a French naval force has already reached Peking.

"The British and United States Legations, which have been favorable to Kwangsu, were kept in ignorance of the new departure, but it is asserted that Li Hung Chang was sent as Viceroy to Kwang-tung to support the Dowager's policy and to repress any hostilities on the part of the Cantonese."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"The edict is obviously a half-measure, intended to test the effect on public opinion of the restoration of the Regency and the selection of a new Emperor whose claims, according to the established succession laws, are open to question."

The Chinese Minister here was evidently expecting news of some important events at Peking, for when the story of the Emperor's abdication was communicated to him he said:

"I have no official news on the subject. I knew something was going on in Peking, but nothing has yet been officially communicated to me."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Hay was to-day advised by the United States Minister at Peking of the result of the convocation of Chinese notables there yesterday, his statement being that Pu-Chun, fourteen years of age, had been appointed heir apparent. It will be noticed that Mr. Conger does not indicate that the heir apparent has been named as Emperor, nor that he is to ascend the throne immediately. Definite news is awaited with the greatest interest by the diplomatic body here, for by the character of the selection made as successor to the present Emperor can, it is said, be determined the question whether Russian or Japanese influence is predominant in China.

The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, was at first inclined to discredit the news entirely, but on examining the circumstantial details of the reported edict, he said:

"I am unable to say whether it is true or not. Thus far I have received nothing, official or unofficial, to indicate that such a change has been made or was contemplated. A short time ago a report was current that the son of Prince Tuan would be named as heir apparent, but I have not been informed that this would be done. It would not be surprising if an heir apparent were designated, as it does occur at times, usually in order to provide a succession when an Emperor is sickly or otherwise incapacitated."

After consulting references on the genealogy of the imperial family, Mr. Wu said that as near as he could tell Prince Tuan is a son of the former Emperor, Hien-Fung. The latter was followed by Tung-Che, a son of the present Empress Dowager. He, dying without issue, was succeeded by the present Emperor, Kwang-Su, nephew of the Empress Dowager, and designated though her influence. In case the reported change has been made it will be a continuance of the same imperial family at the head of affairs with the Empress Dowager remaining as the strong power behind the throne. Prince Tuan has been little known in public affairs, which, however, is not surprising, as members of the imperial household do not mingle with the outside world and are practically unknown.

When asked if such a change would entail any change of Chinese policy, Minister Wu said: "Not in the slightest. It does not indicate any change of policy on international or foreign affairs, nor on our domestic affairs. Our people are a quiet, peaceful people, and have little regard for personal changes which may occur in the Government."

Toward the end of 1898 various reports were current to the effect that the Emperor of China had been poisoned or otherwise made away with by the Dowager Empress. These reports were proved to have been unfounded, although it has been stated on good authority that he was cruelly used, and even imprisoned and half-starved.

Kwang-Su, formerly known as Tsai-Tien, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Tsing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in 1644. He was born in 1871, and at that time nobody supposed that there was the slightest chance of his succeeding to the throne. His predecessor, Tung-Che, died in 1875, and the Empress Dowager and Manchurian Princes held a meeting and selected Tsai-Tien, son of Prince Chung, as successor to the throne. Prince Chung was the seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Fung. There exists in China no law of hereditary succession to the throne, each Emperor being supposed to nominate his own successor from among the members of the family of a younger generation. Of course this means that the real heads of affairs are able to nominate whom they choose.

It is probable that Tsai-Tien was made Emperor because of his extreme youth, and the consequent fact that there would be a long majority during which the Dowager Empress would be nominal as well as actual ruler. At any rate, he was chosen, and the name Kwang-Su, or "Glorious Successor," given to him. His education was conducted by the wisest men of the Empire, and when he was fifteen years old he was married to a bride chosen by the Dowager Empress.

Immediately after his marriage Kwang-Su formally ascended the throne with much ceremony, but he has been an utter cipher in the affairs of the nation ever since, and on only very rare occasions has even been allowed to receive the foreign Ministers. It was stated about eighteen months ago that he had at last dared to assert himself to the extent of supporting some reform measures, and it is supposed to be on account of this that he was confined and virtually, if not nominally, deposed.

## KAISERIN'S MOTHER DEAD.

### Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein Succumbs to Pleurisy—Court Festivities Abandoned.

DRESDEN, Jan. 25.—The Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, who had been suffering from pleurisy, died here this morning.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at the castle this afternoon.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—In consequence of the death of the mother of the Empress at Dresden this morning, to-day's Court reception and all ceremonies in connection with the Emperor's birthday were abandoned.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the death of the Dowager Duchess, the imperial banner on the royal castle was placed at half-mast, and the music on the parade ground was countermanded. Throughout the city flags were half-masted, including those over the United States Embassy and Consulate.

The papers publish sympathetic obituaries, and express feeling for the sorrowing Empress. The Emperor quickly dispatched messengers countermanding several important appointments he had made, and then hastened with the Empress for the train that would carry them to Dresden. Their Majesties, however, intend to return here and again to start from Berlin for the funeral, which will probably take place on Sunday.

Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold, with the other daughters of the Dowager Duchess, and Duke Ernst Guenther, are now assembled at Dresden.

The Princess Adelaide Victoria Amelia Louise Marie Constance, Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, was born at Langenburg on July 20, 1835. She was the only daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died in 1860. Her mother was the Princess Feodora of Leiningen.

On Sept. 11, 1856, the Princess Adelaide was married at Langenberg to Frederick, the reigning Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by the present Duke, Ernest Gunther, his only son. The Princess Augusta Victoria, the eldest daughter, was married to Prince William of Prussia, now the German Emperor, in February, 1881. The second daughter, the Princess Victoria, is the wife of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. Another daughter is married to Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, while the fourth is unmarried.

## PLAGUE THROUGH FLEA BITE?

### Doctors Believe Laborer at Sydney Contracted It in That Way.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 25.—A wharf laborer here has been stricken with the bubonic plague.

The attending doctors are of the opinion that he was inoculated with the disease through the bite of a flea.

## FRENCH MINISTRY AGAIN WINS.

### Interpellation on Conspiracy Trials Postponed for a Month.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, presented his interpellation of the Government on the High Court prosecution, but the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, refused to accept it, and asked for its postponement for a month. M. Lasies then wanted to discuss it next week, but the Government scored a success, the Chamber agreeing to a postponement for a month. M. Lasies exclaimed:

"The people will say you are afraid! In a month's time we shall be in the midst of the carnival, and that is not a season to assassinate Ministries!"

## TRIBESMEN ATTACK BRITISH.

### Mitchis and Basas Battle with West African Frontier Force.

LAGOS, Colony of Lagos, British West Africa, Jan. 25.—Advices have just been received here from Jobba that Capt. Carrol of the Norfolk Regiment and 150 men of the West African frontier force, while escorting the telegraph construction staff, were attacked on Jan. 9 by 2,000 Mitchi and Basa Tribesmen.

Capt. Eaton of the East Kent Regiment and twelve others were wounded, and one member of the escort was killed.

The tribesmen left eighty dead.

Jobba is probably northeast of Lokoja, on the Niger, in which vicinity the attack was apparently made.

## BURIAL OF JOHN RUSKIN.

### Mourners from All Parts of the United Kingdom at the Graveside.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The body of John Ruskin, which was removed from Brantwood yesterday, was buried at Coniston this afternoon amid universal signs of sadness, and with a ceremonial typically rural. The coffin was hidden beneath a mass of flowers, including a tribute from the Queen.

The body was laid in a grave lined with white tiles, and close, according to Mr. Ruskin's desire, to the last resting place of the three Misses Beever, to whom he addressed his famous Brantwood letters. All parts of Great Britain were represented at the graveside.

A memorial service in honor of Mr. Ruskin was held in Westminster Abbey this morning, and was largely attended.

## INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

### Well Known People Attacked—117 Deaths in Two Weeks.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Influenza is now raging in Berlin, the spread of the disease being promoted by the moist, mild weather. The Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church, has just recovered from the disorder. Many courtiers have been attacked, among them Prince Albrecht. Dr. Hasse, a member of the Reichstag, is also a victim.

During the first half of this month the deaths from influenza in Berlin numbered 117.

### Much Influenza in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 25.—There are several thousand cases of influenza here. The Lycée Cavour at Turin is closed. There are 10,000 influenza cases in that city, and many thousands are reported all over Italy.

### Italy and the Vatican.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Figaro's Rome correspondent says: "There are many comments in Government and religious circles in consequence of a speech of Cardinal Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua and Prefect of the Vatican Library, on the reconciliation of the Vatican and the Italian Government. He said the Pope was only 'awaiting a Government capable of accepting his invitation.' These words are of great weight, because the Cardinal enjoys the complete confidence and friendship of the Pope."

### Santo Domingo Asked to Pay.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 25.—The American Minister is pressing a demand for the balance, $47,000, of the money due to American citizens on account of the absorption of a bridge concession by the Government of Santo Domingo. It is said that the Government will pay the amount of the claim in a few days.

### American Prisoners in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Jan. 25.—A man named Holmes, alias, Kelly, who, it is alleged, was formerly a Sergeant and deserted from the United States Army, and another man named Coleman, accused of being an embezzler, both of whom, it is announced, are wanted by Governor General Davis of Puerto Rico, arrived at La Guayra Jan. 22.

### Max Muller's Condition Serious.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Prof. F. Max Müller, Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, who was supposed to be recovering from a long illness, has suffered a relapse, and his condition is causing great anxiety.

### Big Deficit in Argentine Budget.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Financial News publishes a dispatch from Buenos Ayres asserting that the Argentine budget shows a deficit of $10,000,000.

### The Shah Going to Berlin in April.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Shah of Persia, Muzafer ed Din, with his eldest son, Prince Mohammed Ali Mirza, intends to visit Berlin next April.

## THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

### Passed by the Bundesrath—The Present Number of Battleships to be Doubled by 1916.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Bundesrath to-day adopted the Naval bill.

The measure provides for the doubling of the present number of battleships and the construction of six large and seven small additional cruisers. The expenditure will be annually provided for in the estimates.

The preamble anticipates that the scheme will be completed by 1916 at an annual expenditure of eleven millions of marks, which sum is to be raised by loans without fresh taxation.

### EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLAY.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—To-morrow night Emperor William's play, "The Iron Tooth," will have its first performance at the Royal Theatre here.

His Majesty has taken much pains about the preparation, especially in drilling the soldiers, who have been detailed from the Alexander Regiment. Yesterday they were shown by the Emperor how to move about in the performance.

Herr Vorhuolson, the Emperor's favorite stage manager, is here from Wiesbaden and has been assisting the Emperor. His Majesty expresses the hope that the people of Berlin will appreciate the play.

### VISITS THE ASSUMPTIONISTS.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—An incident which is certain to provoke vigorous protests is the visit of Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, to the headquarters of the Assumptionist Fathers, (whose order was dissolved yesterday by the Correctional Tribunal,) to present his condolences on yesterday's conviction.

The Cardinal arrived unexpectedly while the fathers were praying in the chapel. Two fathers met him at the door. The Cardinal then proceeded to the editorial room of La Croix, which is the organ of the Assumptionists, and strongly anti-Ministerial. The prelate blessed the editors and said:

"I urge you to persevere in your work with simplicity and firmness."

### France Gets More Chinese Territory.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—The extension of the French settlement has been finally settled, and the new area will be two and a half times that of the present settlement. The arrangement will become effective on March 14.

### Osman Digna Taken to Suez.

SUEZ, Jan. 25.—Osman Digna, the principal General of the late Khalifa, who was recently taken prisoner by the British, has been brought here.

## TROUBLE IN PULLAR SUIT.

### Gen. Burnett, Counsel for ex-Gov. Waller and Page, Sharply Rebukes Opposing Counsel.

Trial of the suit brought by Joseph W. Pullar against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, Alfred R. Page, a lawyer of this city, and others to set aside a conveyance to them of a fifty-thousand-dollar interest in the will of Pullar's second wife, Johanna, was continued before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday. Pullar alleges that ex-Gov. Waller and others obtained the conveyance from him by means of fraud, conspiracy, and duress.

Dr. Theodore Von Reitz, executor of the will of Johanna Pullar, resumed the witness stand yesterday and continued his testimony as to Pullar's alleged addiction to stimulants. He said that in October, 1897, Pullar was mentally incompetent, that he was an inebriate. An inebriate he defined as a person addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors to such an extent that they disturbed his centres of nutrition and reason. He also testified as to his attendance upon Mrs. Pullar during her last illness.

At the afternoon session the witness admitted that he was interested in the outcome of the suit, and that he had secured counsel for Pullar.

The day's session closed amid excitement when Mr. Benjamin, counsel for the plaintiff, attempted to introduce as evidence the petitions and schedules in the late bankruptcy proceedings of Mr. Page. Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defense, objected, and demanded explanation of their relevancy. Mr. Benjamin replied that among the schedules was one which included certain sums of money collected for clients which had not been turned over to them by Mr. Page.

Gen. Burnett was shaking with excitement when he again arose.

"I have known Mr. Page for twenty years," he said. "He studied law in the same office with me, and I can truthfully say that I know not a man of sounder mind and cleaner heart than he." Turning to Mr. Benjamin, he added: "It will be a sorry day for you, Mr. Benjamin, that you should have come into court in this city and attack reputable men, men of character and standing."

At this point Justice Bischoff adjourned court.

"I do not want to hear any more of this," he said. "I will reserve decision upon the relevancy of the papers until to-morrow morning."

## ART AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A small but well selected exhibition of pictures comprising thirty-six numbers is now open in the parlors of the Democratic Club, which have been arranged so that the paintings are well displayed. These pictures are all owned by members of the club and will remain on view to-day and to-morrow.

The high quality of this club exhibition will be a surprise to those members of the organization who have any art knowledge, and to those of their guests who are art lovers and connoisseurs, for although the club has a large membership it was not known that it had on its list the owners of so many valuable and fine paintings. The chief contributors to the exhibition are William C. Whitney, Judge Truax, Samuel Untermyer, Senator W. A. Clark, John H. Flagler, and Perry and August Belmont. Senator Clark sends among other canvases a Fortuny, "The Chase," and Fromentin's celebrated "The Falconer," from the Stewart sale. From the collection of Perry Belmont there are "The Village Dance," an early but characteristic and strong example of Knaus; the important example of Detaille, "Les Grand Manoeuvres"; the rich and notable Troyon, "The Water Cart"; a rarely attractive Bouguereau, two children sleeping, "The Babies"; one of the largest and best Clays ("Dutch Canal") ever imported, and exceptionally good examples of Diaz, Daubigny, Jacque, and Michel.

The "star" picture of the display is the splendid full-length female portrait by John Hoppner, which has the deserved place of honor at the east end of the room. This fine virile portrait, with its graceful lines and movement, for the figure is depicted as if about to step out from the canvas, and its color schemes of rich browns and reds, shows Hoppner at his best, and has almost the qualities of a Lawrence, which, indeed, it recalls. Other rarely fine canvases shown are "The Sowers," by Millet, always seen with renewed pleasure and stronger at every new view; a large and luminous landscape by Anton Mauve, a splendid example of Rosa Bonheur, "Deer Feeding"; L'Hermitte's "Midday Repose," a large and important Cazin, "Weary Wayfarers," richer and stronger in color than usual with Cazin; an excellent Grolleron, "A French Prisoner"; Corot's "Dance of the Nymphs," a reproduction of his large in petto canvas with the same motif, and unusually good examples of Van Marcke, Rousseau, Daubigny, Schreyer, Diaz, and of the figure painters, Worms and Vautier. There is also a good and characteristic example of Fritz Thaulow, the painter of "the night, the snow, and the stream."

American artists have not been neglected in this important and interesting little display. There are two examples of Inness, both, if recollection serves aright, from the Clarke sale, one, "Spring," notable for its tender greens and soft tone and sentiment, and the second, "The Storm," for its depth, rich color quality and fine composition. By Winslow Homer there is shown the well-known "West Wind," also from the Clarke collection—that famous canvas with the solitary female figure standing in a Winter's day on the ironbound Maine cliffs, watching the bull-mouthed breakers as they toss their manes to fall in thunder on the cliffs, her hair and clothes blown out by the cold blast from under the leaden sky, which one feels as if present at the actual scene. It is again a tribute to the strength of both these great American painters that their work holds well with that of the able foreign brushes that surrounds them.

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The mist and fog of yesterday made the going rather uncomfortable for the many people rushing hither and thither up town to this or that entertainment or affair. The day had more of incidents and events than any of its predecessors of late. There were a number of receptions and "at homes," most of which were announced yesterday in this column; a large musicale given by Mrs. H. H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia; the first of ten talks on French literature by M. L. Bolisse, while the evening brought a number of dinners, including those given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest and Mrs. T. E. Eddy of eighteen covers each; the third meeting of the Thursday Evening Club, the second of the Knickerbocker dances at Delmonico's, and the second and last Assembly ball at the Astoria.

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To-day will bring the usual number of "at homes," among them those of Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins at 33 West Ninth Street; Mrs. Jules S. Bache, 8 East Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. James A. Benedict and the Misses Benedict, 325 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay and Miss Mary Rutherford Jay, 29 Waverley Place; Mrs. Adolphus Smedburg, 51 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. J. Langdon Ward and Miss Ethel Ward, 125 West Seventy-fourth Street; a luncheon given by Mrs. Edwin Parsons of Riverside Drive, and the eighth meeting of Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class, at Sherry's. The evening will bring a dinner of about sixteen covers at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's residence, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street; the third meeting of Mrs. O'Connor's dancing class at Delmonico's, the third meeting of Mrs. Snedeker's dancing class in the small ballroom at Sherry's, and the third meeting of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's class in Sherry's large ballroom. Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin will give this evening at her residence, 865 Madison Avenue, a dinner in honor of Miss Katherine Hall.

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The Teutonic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Smith, Dr. Edward S. Niles, and the Hon. Sydney French.

The Teutonic will remain in port for ten days, and will not sail until Saturday week. She is to be held so as to carry the Saturday mail, as well as that listed for next Wednesday, as there will be no Cunarder to sail on Saturday, Feb. 3.

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The Auguste Victoria sailed yesterday on the annual excursion to the Orient under the auspices of the Hamburg-American Line, and her passenger list was even longer than that of a favorite liner in June or early July. This list is interesting to study, as it shows that those Americans who travel for the sake of traveling come, as a rule, more from the interior cities and towns than from the metropolis. The proportion of New York names on the list is very small, and the owners of some of these happened to book on the Auguste Victoria simply for the trip across, and will not remain on her throughout the cruise, which will include the ports of Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. Among those New Yorkers who were booked on the liner were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, Col. William Jay, Mrs. Jay, and Miss Eleanor Jay; Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis, Dr. B. H. Birney and Mrs. Birney, Mr. Oscar E. Ballin, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Furman, Mr. Charles W. Gould, Miss Gertrude Howell, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mr. Edward S. Harkness, Miss Louise Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. O'Connor, Mr. Cornelius D. Robbins, Mr. George C. Taylor, Mr. Charles Vischer, Mr. P. B. Worrall, and Miss F. Wells. Col. R. H. I. Goddard and Miss Madeline Ives Goddard of Providence, Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, United States Army, and Mrs. Babbitt of Dover, N. J.; Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, United States Army, and Mrs. Babbitt of Governors Island; David Q. Ewing of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Draper of Hopedale, Mass.; Miss M. Louise Gregory of Wickford, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Park of Pittsburg, Mr. C. H. Townsend and Miss Pauline Townsend of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Julia H. York of Cleveland, Ohio, also sailed on this steamer.

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Mrs. H. H. Cook and her daughter, Mme. de Heredia, gave a large reception and musicale at their residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. The musical programme was an unusually good one. M. Pol Plançon of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang some songs by Massenet, Godard, and Gounod; Miss Susan Metcalf, the mezzo-soprano, sang "Traume" from Wagner, a "Serenade" of Richard Strauss's, and some old French bergerettes of the eighteenth century; Maurice Farkoa rendered French and English comic songs, accompanied by Mr. Melville Ellis, and M. Victor Beigel, who had charge of the musical programme, played selections from Borkowski, and Chaminade, and also some Hungarian folk songs. Among those present were Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. James Parsons, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Mrs. McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. McCullough Miller, the Misses Miller, the Misses Furness, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane Mrs. Pollock, the Misses Morgan, Mrs. George Morgan, Mrs. Charles Peters, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Brayton Ives, the Misses Ives, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. James Barclay, and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.

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The third meeting of the Thursday Evening Club for the season was held last night at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Fifty-fifth Street. The entertainment consisted of a talk on Alaska by Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh, the artist, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harriman on their Alaskan exploring trip last Summer. Mr. Dellenbaugh illustrated his talk with stereopticon views from photographs made by the party on the Alaskan coast. The special guests of last evening were Gov. Brady of Alaska and Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane of Albany. Of the members of the club there were present Mr. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. John E. Parsons, the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold de Raesloff, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. De Forest, Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Jr., W. H. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. James H. Dunham, Miss Helen Dunham, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Mary Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Howland, Dr. Kinnicut and Mrs. N. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 40 West Fifty-third Street will give a dance early next week for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman. Mrs. Boardman will go to Bermuda with her daughter early in February. Mrs. John S. Barnes of 22 East Forty-eighth Street will give a dinner for her daughters, the Misses Charlotte and Cornelia Barnes, on Feb. 17.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin arrived at Jekyl Island yesterday. They had with them as their guest Mr. Dunham Wheeler of New York and have arranged a hunt for to-day. The arrival of Mr. Gordon McKay of Newport at Jekyl Island has been delayed. The three days' golf tournament on the Tampa Bay course will begin to-day. There are few well-known golfers' names on the list of entries. The Florida season is still in the future, although the vestibule trains now running daily are beginning to take more visitors to the Land of Flowers.

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The second of the Knickerbocker dances, of which Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe was the organizer, was held in the large ballroom at Delmonico's last night. Mrs. Coe and Mrs. G. B. Hurd received. The floor committee consisted of Mr. Frank J. Gould, Mr. Hubert E. Rogers, Mr. J. F. Meadowbrook, Mr. D. E. Seybel, Dr. Bissell, and Mr. Frank Hurd. Among the guests were Miss Detweiler of Pennsylvania, who was the guest of Miss Helen Gould; Mr. Frederic Miller, Mr. Ernest F. Slocum, Miss Anne Ferris of Lakewood, Miss Helen Shepard, Mr. Lawrence Whitcomb, Miss Florence Park, and Miss Kimball. There was a large attendance and the dancing was general.

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Mrs. Richard Lounsbery gave the last of her Thursdays yesterday afternoon at her residence, 12 East Thirty-fifth Street. There was a large gathering of guests. Mrs. Lounsbery was assisted in receiving by Miss May Herrick and other young women. Quite a varied programme was rendered of musical and other selections. Burr McIntosh recited, Maurice Farkoa sang French and English songs, and the Osman banjo and piano trio played.

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Mr. C. Stacy Clark and Mr. John Y. C. Walker will entertain at their apartments, 28 East Twenty-eighth Street, this afternoon. The affair will be a musical tea. The Osman trio will play. Nearly two hundred people have been invited and it will be one of the smart bachelor affairs of the season. Mr. Clark will also give a tea on Saturday and a dinner on Saturday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Kelt Walker have returned from Paris and are stopping at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were married last Summer. Mrs. Walker was Miss Julia Graham.

### THE SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL.

The second and last Assembly ball of the season took place last evening at the Astoria. The ball opened late. The guests were received in the red, or west foyer, room, to the east of the large ballroom, by Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, who wore a gown of pink silk trimmed with lace and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, whose costume was of white satin covered with black lace; Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, whose gown was of red brocade with golden paillettes with a gold aigrette in her coiffure, and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, whose gown of white lace was trimmed with sable. The railings of both tiers of boxes were draped and fringed with greens, smilax, &c., and palms and ferns were placed about the sides of the room and near the pillars. The foyer was filled with a profusion of palms, Boston ferns, &c., and pink and white azaleas banked the mantle. Palms and ferns were also placed in the hallways. The new private entrance to the Waldorf on Thirty-third Street was the one used. Supper was served in the Astor Gallery, in which no effort at decorations was made, about 12:15 A. M. The following was the menu:

CHAUD.

Bouillon en tasse.
Terrapene a la Baltimore.
Canard Canvas Back.
FROID.
Chaud-Froid de Pluviers.
Filet Piquée Macedoine. Mayonnaise de Volaille.
Sandwiches Assortis.
Rillettes.
Glaces Assortis. Petits Fours.
Moet et Chandon.
Imperial brut. Apollinaris.
Café.

After supper the cotillion began. It was led by Mr. Alexander Hadden. Lander's Orchestra furnished the music. There was only one favor figure, and the favors were silken scarfs of different shades. The out-of-town guests included Miss Rollinson of Orange, N. J.; Miss Shepard of Farmwood, Miss Dobell of Ottawa, Miss Creighton of London, Mrs. Howard King of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lentilhon Foster of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Henry Cardersen of Norway, Mr. Ralph Adams of Baltimore, Mr. H. K. W. Devereaux of Denver, Mr. Hall, Count von Blucher of Vienna, Mr. Percy Rodgers of Pittsburg, Duc le Favre of Spain, and the Count and Countess Castellane of Paris. Among those present were Miss Georgeana Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Riker, Mrs. John C. Jay, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Miss Beekman, Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. William Street, Mr. William Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Miss Pauline Robinson, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, the Misses Robinson, Mr. Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Mrs. T. M. Adams, Miss Katherine Dix, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. Percy Bramhall, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Mr. John Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Bright Parish, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coster, Miss Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Miss Mildred Stokes, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Delafield, Miss Heloise Beeckman, Miss Gurnee, Miss Oliphant, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Moran, Miss Wagstaff, Miss Enid Alden, the Misses Gerry, Miss Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. A. P. Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Justine Cutting, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. William H. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mr. Walter Gurnee, Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. Prescott Butler, Miss Susan Prescott Butler, Miss Morris K. Jesup, Miss Amerbury, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, the Misses Hollins, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Miss Soley, Miss Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Bartlett, Miss Potter, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Dorothea Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. Valentine C. Hall, Mr. Craig Wadsworth, and the Misses. Lispenard Stewart, Robert Van Courtlandt, Robert Gerry, Marshall Dodge, Milton Barger, Macdougall Hawkes, Robert Cutting, Schuyler Schieffelin, Livingston Beekman, Barclay Kountze, Robert C. Sands, Frederic Baldwin, Montgomery Hare, Goelet Gallatin, Frank Polk, David Bishop, Jr., H. Vail Stebbins, J. Duane Ireland, and Harry Batcheller.

### Rev. S. H. Virgin Goes to Washington.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, who recently resigned from the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims in New York, after serving in that capacity for thirty years, has come to Washington to spend the remainder of the Winter. He is accompanied by Mrs. Virgin and their daughter, Miss Edith M. Virgin.

### Waddell—Watts.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—At the residence of Commander and Mrs. John K. Winn, United States Navy, retired, in Chelsea this afternoon their niece, Miss Dorothy Huntress Watts, was wedded to Edwin Waddell of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell left for Miami, Fla., where they will reside. Mrs. Waddell is well and favorably known in naval circles. At the time of the blowing up of the Maine she was at Key West with Commander and Mrs. Winn, and Capt. Sigsbee presented her with his pet dog, Peggy, which was with him when the ship was destroyed. Peggy afterward became famous and was the object of many newspaper articles. The animal died last Summer.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Lieut. Col. G. M. Dewey.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dewey, a charter member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and a veteran of the civil war, died Wednesday of consumption at St. Gabriel's Sanitarium, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, at Gabriels, Franklin County, N. Y. The news of his death was conveyed in a dispatch from the Sisters of Mercy to President Thomas M. Robinson of the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The flag on the Cotton Exchange building was lowered to half-mast and a bulletin posted in a black-bordered frame on the Exchange floor announcing the news.

Col. Dewey, who, it is said, was related to Admiral Dewey's family, was a well-known figure on the Exchange. He was a man of striking appearance, being well over 6 feet in height, splendidly built, and of exceptional physical strength. He was a cotton broker before the war, and left business to go to the front, serving as Lieutenant Colonel of the famous Duryee Zouaves, the Tenth New York. He went through a large number of battles and was severely wounded.

When the Cotton Exchange was founded, in 1870, Col. Dewey was a charter member of it. He was always an active broker, and was a member of the former large cotton importing firm of Dibble, Worth & Co., 174 Pearl Street, which did considerable business in North Carolina. Col. Dewey retired from business about three years ago because of ill-health. He went to the sanitarium early last Fall. Col. Dewey was a widower. Two children survive him.

### William Q. Ewart.

News has been received in this city of the death of William Quintus Ewart, eldest son and

# ROBERTS EXCLUDED: VOTE 268 TO 50

## Yeas, 168 Republicans, 96 Democrats, and 4 Populists.

## MINORITY REPORT VOTED DOWN

### Politics Did Not Enter Into the Contest in Any Way.

### The Polygamist Declares, When He Hears the Result, that He Is a "Martyr to a Spasm of Prejudice."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the House since the assembling of Congress, was decided to-day by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him, by a vote of 268 to 50.

The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That, under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him, offered by Mr. Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the House only voted upon the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter—to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts—was defeated, 81 to 244.

An analysis of this vote shows that 170 Republicans, 72 Democrats, and 2 Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, 7 Republicans, 2 Populists, and 2 Silver Republicans for it. The majority resolutions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted by 268 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows:

Republicans, 168; Democrats, 96; Populists, 4, and the negative vote: Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1.

There were over a score of speakers to-day, and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able. Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas,) closed for the majority, and Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) for the minority.

ROBERTS GIVES IT UP.

Mr. Roberts was present throughout the day, and only left the hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon his conscience than technical obedience to statutory law, and saying that there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a "martyr to a spasm of prejudice." He would not, he said, attempt to run for Congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart, confident of the future.

The others who spoke for the majority report were Mr. Bosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Mr. Grant, (Rep., Va.,) Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Freer, (Rep., West Va.,) Mr. Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Morris, (Rep., Minn.)

Mr. De Armond in closing the debate said that it mattered little whether he spoke long or briefly. The argument for the minority resolutions had been made beyond the power of any gentleman in or out of the House to answer when the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Littlefield) concluded his masterly effort on Tuesday. Anything he might say would be, in effect, a repetition. The argument of the majority that the method of turning Mr. Roberts out mattered not was the argument of Judge Lynch. When he decided that man should be hanged, he also said it was immaterial how he was hanged.

The real question at issue was not of consequence and interest only to-day, but through the centuries. It was, "Shall the Constitution be observed?" Roberts was entitled to be sworn in. Some gentlemen feared that if Roberts were declared entitled to be sworn in, he might hie himself off to Utah without taking the oath and leave the House powerless to expel him. In such a remote and improbable contingency, Mr. De Armond said, there would be no difficulty. If Mr. Roberts declined to be sworn in, he vacated his seat instanter.

PERSONAL ABUSE DEPRECATED.

Mr. De Armond devoted much of his time to a legal argument against the proposition that the House could add to the Constitutional qualifications of members. He scored those who had unnecessarily abused Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts, he said, had not a solitary champion or defender upon the floor, and he would scorn as beneath him and beneath contempt an effort to evoke applause by denunciation. But let it be not understood by some carping critic that he favored polygamy.

"I oppose it; I scorn it," said he; "but I do not feel it necessary in order to show how good I am, how I love motherhood and chastity, to lend myself to cheap abuse which requires neither ability nor courage." This attitude, now forth applause. Mr. Roberts, who sat within twenty feet of Mr. De Armond, his head resting on his hand, did not move a muscle.

MR. LANHAM IN REPLY.

Mr. Lanham, who closed the debate in behalf of the majority resolutions, was listened to attentively and frequently evoked applause.

He said that if there ever had been a necessity for the rational assertion and vindication of the supreme prerogative of the House the occasion was now upon us. He loved the Constitution of his country and the institutions of his Government, but neither the Constitution requires nor do the people expect the House of Representatives to do anything ridiculous. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated that their work or any part of it should lead to any absurdity.

"We can never convince the American people," said he, "that to admit Roberts and instantly expel him is logical and consistent procedure. The motive that will prompt the vote either to expel or exclude will be precisely the same—and this is because he is a polygamist; if a disqualification not mentioned in the Constitution is imposed in the one case, it will be equally superadded in the other."

POWER OF THE HOUSE.

He maintained that the House possessed the inherent power, aside from its express and implied Constitutional warrant, to protect and uphold itself in its dignity, integrity, and reputation. The Constitution gives the right to make its rules, and the greatest rule of the House is that which declares that "questions of privilege shall be first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its dignity, safety, and the integrity of its proceedings." Aside from this express authority the House had the inherent power to do any act and make any rule "which might be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power" belonging to it by virtue of its creation and existence.

He cited instances which would warrant the House in standing aside a person bearing a certificate of election.

"Suppose," he said, "there had been an election for territorial delegate, held in our alleged antipodal possessions, the Philippine Islands, and coming with a certificate of election issued by the Pro-Consul, or whoever might have been authorized to sign the commission, the Sultan of Jolo, fresh from his seraglio should appear and demand to have the oath administered to him, as a delegate to this Congress; if the facts which have been alleged against him were ascertained to be true, should he not be excluded? Under the theory of the minority of the committee we might say, 'Will your royal Highness be sworn?' and then kick him out instantly; under the theory of the majority, we would say to him at the threshold, 'Avaunt, and quit our sight!'"

He said there was no danger of the Roberts case ever being invoked as a precedent—that it was unique and solitary in its originality, and the case and the President would expire with each other.

THE CITIZENSHIP QUALIFICATION.

He said that the citizenship qualification in the Constitution was to prevent the election of foreigners and preclude extraneous influence on the legislative action of the new Republic. The disqualification mentioned in the Constitution were negatively stated, and hence not exclusive. There was a reason for each rule of disqualification, and each was constructed and designed for a specific purpose pertinent to particular conditions and surroundings. He urged the claims of Christian civilization, and quoted from Franklin and George Washington to show that the members of the Constitutional Convention respected morality and religion.

He said we are not here to impose moral or religious tests. We cheerfully accord to the people of Utah all the privileges and immunities of citizens of sovereign States. They may elect whomsoever they will, Mormon or Gentile, but we will not recognize his credentials, nor welcome their Representative-elect, if he be a polygamist in fact, and have more than one living wife. The people of Utah must keep their covenants with the American people and respect the laws and civilization of the age.

He said in conclusion: "In behalf of the altars and firesides of our common land—the roof-trees of American homes—the holy estate of matrimony, and the sacred and inviolable associations of the family circle, with a solemn regard for the Constitution of my country and the dignity of the popular branch of its legislature—with a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, and the fear of God before my eyes, I declare my belief that Brigham H. Roberts ought not, for one instant of time, to be admitted to membership in this House of Representatives."

COMPROMISE IS BEATEN.

When Mr. Lanham concluded, Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) offered an amendment to the majority resolutions providing for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts. To this Mr. Tayler made the point of order that the amendment was not germane. The Speaker sustained the point of order on the ground that the original proposition only required a majority vote, while, if the amendment were added, it would require a two-thirds vote. The Republicans applauded the Speaker's ruling. Mr. Lacey appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Tayler moved to lay that motion upon the table. While the vote on the latter motion was being taken, it being apparent that it would carry by a large majority, Mr. Lacey withdrew the appeal. The first vote was then taken upon the adoption of the minority resolutions to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts. At the conclusion of the roll call Mr. Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) the Republican whip, announced that on account of the non-partisan character of this motion he had made no offer to pair the absent Republicans.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) made a similar announcement concerning the Democratic absentees. The minority resolutions—to seat and expel Mr. Roberts—were defeated, 81 to 244.

VOTE ON MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority resolutions to exclude him were adopted, 268 to 50.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acheson, (Rep., Penn.) | Latimer, (Dem., S. C.) |
| Adams, (Rep., Penn.) | Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.) |
| Allen, (Rep., Me.) | Lentz, (Dem., Ohio.) |
| Atwater, (Dem., N. C.) | Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Babcock, (Rep., Wis.) | Little, (Dem., Ark.) |
| Bailey, (Rep., Kan.) | Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.) |
| Baker, (Rep., Md.) | Long, (Rep., Kan.) |
| Barber, (Dem., Penn.) | Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.) |
| Barham, (Rep., Cal.) | Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.) |
| Barney, (Rep., Wis.) | Lovering, (Rep., Mass.) |
| Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.) | Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio.) |
| Benton, (Dem., Mo.) | McAleer, (Dem., Penn.) |
| Bishop, (Rep., Mich.) | McCleary, (Rep., Minn.) |
| Boering, (Rep., Conn.) | McDowell, (Dem., Ohio. |
| Bourell, (Rep., Ill.) | McLain, (Dem., Miss.) |
| Bowersock, (Rep., Kan.) | McPherson, (Rep., Ia.) |
| Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.) | McRae, (Dem., Ark.) |
| Brantley, (Dem., Ga.) | Mahon, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Braxegale, (Dem., La.) | Mann, (Rep., Ill.) |
| Brenner, (Dem., Ohio.) | Marsh, (Rep., Ill.) |
| Brick, (Rep., Ind.) | Meekison, (Dem., Ohio.) |
| Brosius, (Rep., Penn.) | Mercer, (Rep., Neb.) |
| Brown, (Rep., Ohio.) | Mesick, (Rep., Mich.) |
| Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.) | Metcalf, (Rep., Cal.) |
| Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.) | Mieg, (Dem., Ind.) |
| Bull, (Rep., R. I.) | Miller, (Rep., Kan.) |
| Burke, (Rep., S. D.) | Minor, (Rep., Wis.) |
| Burke, (Dem., Texas.) | Mondell, (Rep., Wyo.) |
| Burkett, (Rep., Neb.) | Mutterlee, (Rep., Mass.) |
| Burleigh, (Rep., Me.) | Moody, (Rep., Ore.) |
| Burnett, (Dem., Ala.) | Moon, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Burton, (Rep., Ohio.) | Morgan, (Rep., Okl.) |
| Butler, (Rep., Penn.) | Morris, (Rep., Minn.) |
| Calderhead, (Rep., Kan.) | Mudd, (Rep., Md.) |
| Caldwell, (Dem., Ill.) | Muller, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) | Napheh, (Dem., Mass.) |
| Capron, (Rep., Ill.) | Needham, (Rep., Col.) |
| Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.) | Neville, (Pop., Neb.) |
| Clark, (Rep., Mo.) | Norton, (Dem., Ohio.) |
| Clayton, (Dem., N. Y.) | Norton, (Dem., S. C.) |
| Cochran, (Dem., Mo.) | O'Grady, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.) | Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Connell, (Rep., Penn.) | Otey, (Dem., Va.) |
| Cooney, (Dem., Mo.) | Otjen, (Rep., Wis.) |
| Cooper, (Rep., Wis.) | Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.) |
| Corliss, (Rep., Mich.) | Packer, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Cousins, (Rep., Iowa.) | Parker, (Rep., N. J.) |
| Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.) | Payne, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Cox, (Dem., Iowa.) | Pearce, (Rep., Mo.) |
| Crawford, (Dem., N. C.) | Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Cromer, (Rep., Ind.) | Pearre, (Rep., Md.) |
| Crowley, (Dem., Ill.) | Phillips, (Rep., Ohio.) |
| Crump, (Rep., Mich.) | Polk, (Dem., Penn.) |
| Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.) | Powers, (Rep., Vt.) |
| Cummings, (Dem., N.Y.) | Prince, (Rep., Ill.) |
| Curtis, (Rep., Kan.) | Pugh, (Rep., Ky.) |
| Dahle, (Rep., Wis.) | Quarles, (Dem., Va.) |
| Daly, (Dem., N. J.) | Ray, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.) | Reeder, (Rep., Kan.) |
| Davenport, Samuel, (Rep., Penn.) | Rhea, (Dem., Va.) |
| Davenport, Stanley, (Rep., Penn.) | Ridgley, (Pop., Kan.) |
| Davidson, (Rep., Wis.) | Rixey, (Dem., Va.) |
| Davis, (Dem., Fla.) | Robb, (Dem., Mo.) |
| Dayton, (Rep., West Va.) | Roberts, (Rep., Mass.) |
| De Vries, (Dem., Cal.) | Robinson, (Rep., Neb.) |
| Denny, (Dem., Md.) | Robinson, (Dem., Neb.) |
| Dick, (Rep., Ohio.) | Rucker, (Dem., Mo.) |
| Dolliver, (Rep., Ia.) | Ruppert, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Dougherty, (Dem., Mo.) | Russell, (Rep., Conn.) |
| Dovenor, (Rep., W. Va.) | Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.) | Ryan, (Dem., Penn.) |
| Driscoll, (Rep., N. Y.) | Salmon, (Dem., N. J.) |
| Eddy, (Rep., Minn.) | Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Emerson, (Rep., N. Y.) | Schadleford, (Dem., Mo.) |
| Epes, (Dem., Va.) | Shafroth, (Silver, Col.) |
| Esch, (Rep., Wis.) | Snattuc, (Rep., Ohio.) |
| Faris, (Rep., Ind.) | Sheldon, (Rep., Mich.) |
| Finley, (Dem., S. C.) | Sheppard, (Dem., Tex.) |
| Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.) | Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.) | Showalter, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Fordney, (Rep., Mich.) | Sibley, (Dem., Penn.) |
| Foss, (Rep., Ill.) | Small, (Dem., N. C.) |
| Foster, (Dem., Ill.) | Smith, (Rep., Ill.) |
| Fowler, (Rep., N. J.) | Smith, (Henry C.,) (Rep., Mich.) |
| Freer, (Rep., W. Va.) | Smith, (Samuel W.,) (Rep., Mich.) |
| Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.) | Smith, (William Alden,) (Rep., Mich.) |
| Gamble, (Rep., S. Dak.) | Southard, (Rep., Ohio.) |
| Gardner, (Rep., Mich.) | Sperry, (Rep., Conn.) |
| Gardner, (Rep., N. J.) | Sprague, (Rep., Mass.) |
| Gaston, (Dem., Penn.) | Stark, (Pop., Neb.) |
| Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.) | Steele, (Rep., Ind.) |
| Gilbert, (Dem., Ky.) | Stevens, (Rep., Minn.) |
| Gill, (Rep., Ohio.) | Stewart, (Rep., N. J.) |
| Gillett, (Rep., N. Y.) | Stewart, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Gillett, (Rep., Mass.) | Stewart, (Rep., Wis.) |
| Glynn, (Dem., N. Y.) | Stokes, (Dem., S. C.) |
| Gordon, (Dem., Ohio.) | Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.) |
| Graff, (Rep., Ill.) | Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Graham, Rep., Penn.) | Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.) |
| Greene, (Rep., Mass.) | Talbert, (Dem., S. C.) |
| Griffith, (Dem., Ind.) | Tate, (Dem., Ga.) |
| Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.) | Tawney, (Rep., Minn.) |
| Grout, (Rep., Vt.) | Tayler, (Rep., Ohio.) |
| Grow, (Rep., Penn.) | Taylor, (Dem., Ala.) |
| Hall, (Dem., Penn.) | Terry, (Dem., Ark.) |
| Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.) | Thayer, (Dem., Mass.) |
| Haugen, (Rep., Ia.) | Thomas, (Rep., Iowa.) |
| Hawley, (Rep., Tex.) | Thomas, (Dem., N. C.) |
| Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.) | Thropp, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Hedge, (Rep., Ga.) | Tompkins, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Henemeyer, (Rep., Ind.) | Tongue, (Rep., Ore.) |
| Henry, (Rep., Conn.) | Underhill, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Henry, (Dem., Miss.) | Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.) |
| Henry, (Dem., Tex.) | Vreeland, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Hepburn, (Rep., Ia.) | Wachter, (Rep., Md.) |
| Hill, (Rep., Conn.) | Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.) |
| Hoffecker, (Rep., Del.) | Wanger, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.) | Warner, (Rep., Ill.) |
| Howell, (Rep., N. J.) | Waters, (Rep., Cal.) |
| Hull, (Rep., Iowa.) | Watson, (Rep., Ind.) |
| Jack, (Rep., Penn.) | Weaver, (Rep., Ohio.) |
| Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.) | Weeks, (Rep., Mich.) |
| Jett, (Dem., Ill.) | White, (Rep., N. C.) |
| Johnston, (Dem., West Va.) | Williams, James R., (Dem., Ill.) |
| Jones, (Dem., Va.) | Williams, William E., (Dem., Ill.) |
| Jones, (Rep., Wash.) | Williams, (Dem., Miss.) |
| Joy, (Rep., Mo.) | Wilson, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.) | Wilson, (Dem., S. C.) |
| Kleberg, (Dem., Texas.) | Wright, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Klutz, (Dem., N. C.) | Young, (Rep., Penn.) |
| Knox, (Rep., Mass.) | Zenor, (Dem., Ind.) |
| Lacey, (Rep., Iowa.) | Zeigler, (Dem., Penn.) |
| Lamb, (Dem., Va.) | |
| Landis, (Rep., Ind.) | |
| Lane, (Rep., Iowa.) | |
| Lanham, (Dem., Tex.) | |

NAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adamson, (Dem., Ga.) | Lewis, (Dem., Ga.) |
| Allen, (Dem., Ky.) | Littlefield, (Rep., Me.) |
| Allen, (Dem., Miss.) | Livingston, (Dem., Ga.) |
| Ballard, (Dem., Tex.) | McClellan, (Dem., N.Y.) |
| Ball, (Dem., Tex.) | McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.) |
| Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.) | Maddox, (Dem., Ga.) |
| Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.) | May, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Brewer, (Dem., Ala.) | Meyer, (Dem., La.) |
| Broussard, (Dem., La.) | Newlands, (Silver, Nev.) |
| Burleson, (Dem., Tex.) | Ransdell, (Dem., La.) |
| Catchings, (Dem., Miss.) | Rhea, (Dem., Ky.) |
| Chanler, (Dem., N. Y.) | Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Clayton, (Dem., Ala.) | Robbins, (Dem., Ala.) |
| Cooper, (Dem., Tex.) | Robertson, (Dem., La.) |
| De Armond, (Dem., Mo.) | Sims, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| De Graffenried, (Dem., Tex.) | Slayden, (Dem., Tex.) |
| Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.) | Smith, (Dem., Ky.) |
| Elliott, (Dem., S. C.) | Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Fitzgerald, (Dem., N.Y.) | Stephens, (Dem., Tex.) |
| Gayle, (Dem., Ky.) | Swanson, (Dem., Va.) |
| Green, (Dem., Penn.) | Turner, (Dem., Ky.) |
| Griggs, (Dem., Ga.) | Underwood, (Dem., Ala.) |
| Hay, (Dem., Va.) | Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.) |
| Howard, (Dem., Ga.) | Wilson, (Silver Rep., Idaho.) |
| Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.) | |
| Lester, (Dem., Ga.) | |

The result was greeted with cheers and the House then adjourned.

VOTE OF THE MINORITY.

The following members voted for the minority resolution:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adamson, (Dem., Ga.) | Ball, (Dem., Tex.) |
| Allen, (Dem., Ky.) | Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.) |
| Allen, (Dem., Miss.) | Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.) |
| Atwater, (Dem., N. C.) | Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.) |
| Bailey, (Dem., Tex.) | Bell, (Silver, Col.) |
| Brewer, (Dem., Ala.) | Maddox, (Dem., Ga.) |
| Broussard, (Dem., La.) | May, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Burleson, (Dem., Tex.) | Meekison, (Dem., Ohio.) |
| Catchings, (Dem., Miss.) | Meyer, (Dem., La.) |
| Chanler, (Dem., N. Y.) | Newlands, (Silver, Nev.) |
| Clayton, (Dem., Ala.) | Norton, (Dem., Ohio.) |
| Cooney, (Dem., Mo.) | Norton, (Dem., S. C.) |
| Cooper, (Dem., Tex.) | Otey, (Dem., Va.) |
| De Armond, (Dem., Mo.) | Polk, (Dem., Penn.) |
| De Graffenreid, (Dem., Tex.) | Quarles, (Dem., Va.) |
| Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.) | Ransdell, (Dem., La.) |
| Elliott, (Dem., S. C.) | Rhea, (Dem., Ky.) |
| Eppes, (Dem., Va.) | Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Fitzgerald, (Dem., N.Y.) | Ridgley, (Pop., Kan.) |
| Gaiye, (Dem., Ky.) | Rixey, (Dem., Va.) |
| Gordon, (Dem., Ohio.) | Robbins, (Dem., Ala.) |
| Greene, (Dem., Penn.) | Robertson, (Dem., La.) |
| Griggs, (Dem., Ga.) | Rucker, (Dem., Mo.) |
| Hay, (Dem., Va.) | Ruppert, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Howard, (Dem., Ga.) | Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.) | Ryan, (Dem., Penn.) |
| Johnston, (Dem., W.Va.) | Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.) |
| Jones, (Dem., Va.) | Sims, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Kahn, (Rep., Cal.) | Slayden, (Dem., Tex.) |
| Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.) | Small, (Dem., N. C.) |
| Klutz, (Dem., N. C.) | Smith, (Dem., Ky.) |
| Lester, (Dem., Ga.) | Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.) |
| Levy, (Dem., N. Y.) | Stevens, (Dem., Tex.) |
| Lewis, (Dem., Ga.) | Swanson, (Dem., Va.) |
| Littlefield, (Rep., Me.) | Turner, (Dem., Ky.) |
| Livingston, (Dem., Ga.) | Underwood, (Dem., Ala.) |
| Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.) | Vardiver, (Dem., Mo.) |
| Loud, (Rep., Cal.) | Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.) |
| McCall, (Rep., Mass.) | Wilson, (Silver Rep., Idaho.) |
| McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.) | Young, (Dem., Va.) |
| McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.) | |

## ROBERTS IS STILL DEFIANT.

### Issues a Statement Declaring Himself the Victim of Misrepresentation and Prejudice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Brigham H. Roberts gave out the following statement to-night in relation to his exclusion:

Our griefs are past when remedies are ended, By seeing the worst which late on hope depended.

"I was elected by the people of Utah as their Representative by the substantial plurality of 5,665 votes. An effort was made by what I believe to be an unconstitutional and unprecedented process to exclude me from the House of Representatives. In behalf of myself and my constituents, comprising the entire population of the State of Utah, I did all I could to maintain the position to which they had elected me; but the House of Representatives, under the whip and spur of popular sentiment, have decided to exclude me from the House. I have contended for my rights and the rights of my constituents, single-handed and alone, to the best of my ability, but have been overwhelmed by force of numbers.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said, the people of Utah are not a lawless people. Those of them who have been involved in the past in the plural marriage system, once taught and sanctioned by the Church of Jesus of Latter Day Saints, are not wanton violators of the law; but finding themselves in the position where the law commonds them to do one thing and moral obligations sacredly entered into under the sanction of the Mormon Church commands them to do another, they are placed in a very trying situation; and some few of them, including the member from Utah, may have found it necessary to regard their moral obligations as more binding upon their consciences than their technical obedience to statutory law. Such a position, however, is but transitory in Utah, and comes down to the Mormon people from conditions growing out of the plural marriage system of the past. The condition here referred to, however, is rapidly passing away. From authoritative figures officially collected recently by the Mormon Church, it has been ascertained that at the time of the discontinuance of plural marriages under the authority of the late President Woodruff's manifesto, in September, 1890, there were 2,451 polygamous families throughout the whole Mormon Church. Since then it has been ascertained that 908 of these families have ceased to exist through death, divorce, or abandonment, leaving at the present time but 1,543 polygamous families in the Church throughout the world; and as most of these are well advanced in years and all beyond middle life, the system will soon be obliterated from the earth; and under these circumstances there has been little excuse for the extraordinary efforts put forth throughout the country to crush a system of marriage already practically abandoned and dead.

"The election of the member from Utah to the House of Representatives was no effort on the part of the Mormon Church to revive polygamy, or stuff it down the throat of the American Congress or people.

"Nothing of the kind was contemplated in either his nomination or election, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The alleged statement often quoted to the effect that Brigham Young, on July 22, 1875, or at any other time, declared that he 'would make the American people swallow Mormonism, polygamy and all,' and that the election of the present member-elect from Utah was an effort to fulfill that prediction, is absolutely untrue. He made no such utterance, and the recent agitation respecting Mormonism and its being a menace to the purity of the American home is utterly unwarranted by the facts in the case.

"Congress has been made to believe, however, that such was the intention of Mormonism, or at least has been awed into acquiescence that such were its intentions, and hence has been led to vote to exclude the member from Utah. There is not virtue enough it appears in the American House of Representatives to stand for its convictions as to what is right in this matter. Only this morning the Representative from Utah received a communication from a person who is evidently a member of the House of Representatives, since the letter is written upon House official stationery, and sent to him in an official envelope of the House of Representatives, although the signature is 'A Republican Friend.' After citing the member from Utah to a speech delivered by James G. Blaine in 1872, with reference to polygamy, he says:

"'I regret that I am not at liberty to vote as my conscience dictates on this question (the Roberts case) for reasons which you fully understand. President McKinley and Speaker Henderson have made the support of the Tayler resolution the test of Republican orthodoxy, and I am obliged to 'wear the yoke.'

"So far as this matter is a personal affair, I may say that whatever happens, the member from Utah can congratulate himself that from obscurity birth and the conditions of iron fortune, and in spite of having espoused an unpopular faith, he has fought his way upward until he has a sufficient prominence to be the decided champion of the people of a sovereign State to represent them in the American House of Representatives, that summer he was hurled down by the House under a spasm of prejudice arising from misrepresentation. That will not ruin him. Conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions, he will face the future undiscouraged by this incident in his career, and will weave again his fortunes; he will face the future with a light heart and a determination to succeed.

"No, he will not stand for re-election as a vindication of himself even should his people desire it; he will ask that his exclusion shall be permitted to close, for the present, this incident in Utah's history."

## OLD WAR ISSUE IS REVIVED.

### Senator Chandler Assails Southern Senators for Their Utterances on the Race Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) replied to the speech of Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Money, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said he desired to call the Senate's attention to the utterance of Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) which had called forth his criticism. He read that paragraph of Mr. Morgan's speech in which the Alabama Senator had charged that the civil war had been precipitated by designing politicians of the North with the idea of thrusting upon the people of the South the negro in social and political equality.

"I denounce that," shouted Mr. Chandler, "as a slander upon the North, and—"

Mr. Pettus (Alabama)—If the Senator will permit me—would it not be better—would it not be more decent for him to wait until the Senator [Mr. Morgan] returns before criticising him?

Mr. Chandler—I intend to wait, but I want the senior Senator from Alabama, who is absent; I want the junior Senator from Alabama, who is now here, and I want the Senators from the Southern States who have reopened this question which I supposed was forever dead in the Senate—to tell me whether the North is to be expected to allow a charge made upon this floor to go unanswered that the war for the Union, which was a war growing out of a Northern wish to prevent the extension of slavery into free territory, was a war of ambitious politicians, with a design to put negro slaves on a political and social footing of equality with the Southern whites. Now, if the Southern Senators wish to discuss that question, they will have plenty of time before this session ends.

That ended the incident.

FOR A SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

### Question Discussed at Length by a Committee of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The question of establishing a department of the Government to be known as the Department of Commerce, with a Cabinet officer at its head, was discussed at considerable length by the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day. The discussion was based upon a very complete report prepared by Senator Nelson, (Rep., Minn.) The committee adjourned without taking action.

Senator Nelson after showing the gradual growth of the departmental business of the Government, dwelt upon the necessity for especial recognition of the manufacturing interests, with a view to the extension of our foreign trade. It is proposed to include in the department a Bureau of Manufactures, transfers from the Treasury Department, the Life Saving Service, the Lighthouse Service, the Marine Hospital Service, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureaus of Navigation, Immigration, Statistics, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey; from the Interior Department, the Commission of Railroads, the Census Office, and the Geological Survey; from the State Department, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The Department of Labor and the Fish Commission are also placed under this supervision.

TILT OVER THE CURRENCY BILL.

### Democrats Seek to Draw the Republicans Into Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The opposition in the Senate to-day attempted to draw the fire of the Republicans on the Financial bill by asking if no Republican Senators were going to debate it. In response to a statement by Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) to the effect that the pending bill was the product of a caucus and represented the views only of those who constituted the caucus and that it was most remarkable the Republicans should not defend the measure, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) replied that he believed there would be full and free debate on the bill by members on both sides of the chamber.

Referring to Mr. Teller's speech in the bill, Mr. Allison said he understood the Colorado Senator to say that the result of the bill's passage would be the withdrawal of the greenbacks, the silver certificates, and the silver dollars.

"I deny this statement," said Mr. Allison.

Mr. Allen—The House bill does that.

Mr. Allison—I am referring now to the Senate substitute. That may be true of the House bill. I shall undertake later to show that these Senate amendments are so made that it will not be possible for any Secretary of the Treasury to impound the greenbacks, silver certificates, or silver dollars."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

POSTMASTERS — Connecticut — R. C. Tyler, Chester; Frederick A. Smith, Colchester.

New Jersey—Harry L. Jaques, Jamesburg.

New York—Charles G. Bacon, Northville; C. H. Willard, Randolph.

NAVY—To be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps—Harold C. Reisinger, at large; Frank Edgar Evans of Wisconsin; Harry Randolph Ley, at large; Thomas A. Mott of North Carolina, St. John L. Caffery of Louisiana, John C. Beaumont of Maryland, Charles S. Taylor of Virginia, John W. Weigleigh of New Hampshire, William Radford Coyle of the District of Columbia, and Henry D. F. Long, at large.

Railways Must Allow "Party Rates."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Robert J. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision to the effect that common carriers which do an inter-State business and give "party rates" to theatrical and other organizations must give the same rates to the general public under similar conditions, and also to the Government in the transportation of troops.

Congressional Notes.

Among the bills introduced in the House yesterday was one by Jones, (Rep., Wash.,) to pay each volunteer soldier who served in Cuba $250, and each one who served in the Philippines $750, in lieu of travel pay.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday authorized a favorable report on the bill transferring the headquarters of the Mississippi River Commission from New York to some point on the Mississippi.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday gave hearing to the representatives of the Boards of Trade and Merchants' Associations of Boston, New York, Cleveland, and Chicago in favor of the reorganization of the Consular Service.

The Senate yesterday passed the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill.

A favorable report was yesterday made by the Senate Committee on Pensions on Senator McBride's bill extending the provisions of the act of 1892, giving pensions to the survivors of the Black Hawk war; to the survivors of the early Indian wars of Oregon, California, Texas, Florida, and other States.

The President to-day signed the resolution of Congress appointing former Secretary of State Richard Olney to the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, vice William Preston Johnston.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

## NEW YORK IMPORTERS WIN.

### Protest Against Ruling on Cotton Cloths Is Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has sustained the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York against the ruling of the Appraiser increasing by two cents a yard the duty on certain cotton cloths, known as Madras shirtings, fancy vestings, &c., under the authority of Section 313 of the Tariff act.

A large number of heavy importers in New York protested against the Appraiser's ruling, and the matter was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, which sustained the protest. This position has been affirmed by the Treasury Department and no appeal from the board's decision will be taken.

## WILL OF A WEALTHY NEGRO.

### Many Charitable Bequests Made by Dempsey Butler of Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 25.—The will of Dempsey Butler, a negro who died two weeks ago, was admitted to probate to-day. It contains forty-two bequests, many of which are charitable.

The will directs that the executors provide free interment and the services of the sexton and cemetery for all Camden negro children who die in indigent circumstances in the next five years. A building to cost $3,000 is to be erected for Rising Sun Lodge of Colored Masons, and bequests ranging from $200 to $500 are made to Cooper Hospital, Pennsylvania Hospital, colored homes in Camden and Philadelphia, and other charitable institutions.

Mr. Butler is believed to have been the richest man of his race in this State and one of the richest in the country. The appraisement of the estate has not yet been made.

## ORGANISTS' GUILD SERVICE.

### Combined Choirs of South Church and St. Bartholomew's Take Part.

The tenth public service of the American Guild of Organists, an association formed for the advancement of church music, attracted a congregation that filled every pew in St. Bartholomew's Church last evening. The singers were the combined choirs of the South Church, forty-four men and women, in charge of Dr. Gerrit Smith, as musical director and organist, and Frank R. Gilbert, assistant organist, and St. Bartholomew's Church, sixty men and women, of which Richard Henry Warren is organist and musical director and Frank W. Robinson assistant. The soloists of the combined choir were Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Frederick W. Jameson, tenor, and Heinrich Meyn, baritone, of South Church, and Mrs. Theodore Toedt, soprano; Mrs. Katherine Fisk, contralto; Makenzie Gordon, tenor, and Leland H. Langley of St. Bartholomew's, baritone.

The various numbers of the programme were sung with exquisite taste and a quality of tone that is seldom heard. The solos, especially the recitative contralto solo from Handel's "Messiah," "O Thou that Tellest," by Mrs. Fisk, were up to the high standard of the various choruses. Among the principal numbers were a grand chorus from "The Golden Legend," by Sir Arthur Sullivan; the soprano solo, "Gallia," by Gounod, sung by Mrs. Smith; the majestic chorus "As Bright the Star of Morning Gleams," from Mendelssohn's "Christus."

# The New York Times
## Saturday Review of Books and Art.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

**JOHN RUSKIN.**
Praise He Has Repeatedly Bestowed on Books—Ruskin and Blackmore—Ruskin's Titles to Remembrance—Books of His That Are Rare.

**WOMEN HUMORISTS.**
A Flood of Letters Called Out by a Critic's Assertion That There Are None, with an Introductory Article by KATE SANBORN.

**FOUR GREAT ART SHOWS.**
The Rembrandt in London, the Velasquez in Madrid, the Cranach in Dresden, the Van Dyck in Antwerp.

**BOOKS THAT ARE RARE.**
What Makes Them So—Mr. A. R. Spofford's Excellent Account.

**LONDON LITERARY LETTER.**
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

**GOLDSMITH.**
Austin Dobson's Memoir Amplified and Reissued.

**LIFE AT SEA.**
Mr. Bullen's Autobiographical Volume "The Log of a Sea Waif."

**FEUDAL CHATEAUX.**
A Volume by Mrs. Champney on Their Romance and History.

**FRANCIS LIEBER.**
A Biography That Is a Thesis Upon His Work and Influence.

**OUR RECENT WAR.**
Capt. Mahan's Volume on Its Lessons.

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FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

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COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; best references. Cook, 554 3d Av., store.

**Dressmakers.**
DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; perfect fitter; latest style Summer dresses; wish more customers. Mme. Passeron, 45 West 98th St.

**Governesses.**
GOVERNESS.—By experienced governess, housekeeper; English; city or country; French, music; highest references. Governess, Box 234, 1,269 Broadway.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.**
**Butlers.**
BUTLER—VALET.—English; best references; city or country; just disengaged. G. M., 988 6th Av., second floor.

**Coachmen.**
COACHMAN.—By young man as first-class family coachman; strictly sober; economical; careful, stylish driver; ten years' reference from last employer. J. M., 114 East 60th St., private stable.
COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; eleven years' city reference from late employer. J., 125 West 17th St.

**Miscellaneous.**
A MAN OF CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS EXperience as accountant, cashier, treasurer, and manager, is open to an engagement; is in the "fifties," active, well preserved, and with prospect of continued activity; is well experienced in accounts, and understands values in securities; has in view pleasant business relations, with ultimate increase of financial interest; highest references. H., Box 180 Times Office.
ACCOUNTANT, &c.—By party of large experience as accountant, cashier, correspondent, &c.; of good education, character, and ability; active and responsible position in any suitable capacity; particulars by letter. Address W., Box 14, 92 East 14th St.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALES.**
WANTED—Competent French nurse for boy sixteen months of age; must have best of reference from last employer; a good needle-woman, honest, sober, with good disposition. Call Friday and Saturday, 10 to 12 and 3 to 9 P. M., 123 West 80th St.

**HELP WANTED—MALES.**
WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th st., Philadelphia.


# STATE COMMISSION'S REPORT ON COMMERCE

## Gov. Roosevelt Approves Some of Its Recommendations.

## NEW YORK CENTRAL SCORED

### Said to be Exceptionally Culpable in Maintaining Differentials Against New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day sent the following communication to the Legislature:

To the Legislature:

I herewith transmit the report of the New York Commerce Commission, which was appointed by my predecessor in pursuance of Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1898. This report represents an immense amount of wholly disinterested labor, undertaken solely with a view of accomplishing something effectual to stop the decline in the commerce of New York. The thanks of the State are due the members of the commission for the marked ability and untiring industry they have shown throughout their labors.

In the first place, I call your especial attention to what the commission reports as to the main cause of the damage to New York commerce; that is, to the way in which the railroads, and especially the railroads of our own State, discriminate against her in the interest of competing ports. The commission presents a summary of its conclusions and recommendations, and the first ten sub-divisions of this summary relate to this railroad discrimination composed of what is known as the differential agreement between the trunk line railroads to the American Atlantic seaports. The commission shows that this discrimination is made so as to overcome the advantage which New York would have under natural condition as the cheapest route to foreign markets for the products of the West, and comments with especial severity upon the New York railroads which have received benefits from the State and yet participate in the discrimination, to the serious injury of New York. It does not appear, however, that any legislative action is at present recommended, and the commission, though its report, seeks to give widespread publicity to the facts, holding that the evil can be remedied by improving the canals, canal terminations, &c.

The Canal Committee, of which Gen. Greene is Chairman, (the report of which I am transmitting at the same time,) was appointed solely to consider the canal problem. The Commerce Commission was appointed to consider the whole problem of New York's loss of commerce, inquiring into all the causes, and seeking to find out all possible remedies. It speedily discovered, however, that the question of the canal was really the central question around which hinged all others concerned with benefiting the commercial development of New York or arresting the decline of this development. This is a further proof, if any be needed, of the immense importance of the canal, and extreme unwisdom of abandoning it as an outworn institution.

The commission makes eight recommendations to legislative action. As to seven of these there can be no question in my opinion. Proper terminal facilities should be immediately provided as the commission outlines. The act regulating the fees and charges for elevators should be amended. The act limiting corporations designed to navigate the canals to a capital stock of $50,000 should be repealed. The canal piers should again be reserved exclusively for canal boats. New York City should be allowed to carry out its plan for the construction of piers and improvement in dock facilities, and also to acquire possession of the water front between Gansevoort and Twenty-third Streets. With some hesitation I agree also to the wisdom of passing an act prohibiting the conveyance in perpetuity of any land under water within the limits of the Greater New York, but providing for the lease of such land with power of renewal. This is obviously proper for the crowded districts of the city. In remote parts of the city, however, the terms must be sufficiently liberal to encourage private parties to take hold and build up improvements which will help the whole water front.

The commission, as of the first importance, recommends action on the State canals themselves. They agree with the committee, of which Gen. Greene is Chairman, that in the first place the canal cannot be abandoned; that in the second place, a ship canal ought not to be built by the State, and that in the third place, the present canal must be enlarged. On these three fundamental points the reports of the commission and committee are as one. They differ, however, as to whether the thousand-ton barge canal should be built at a cost of some sixty million dollars, or whether the canal improvements proposed in the act of 1895 should be carried through at the cost, as they estimate it, of $15,000,000. This difference corresponds to the undoubted differences of opinion on this subject among the people in the State at large who are most interested in seeing the canals built up. In my message accompanying the Canal Committee's report I have given in detail the reasons why I accept their conclusions rather than the conclusion of the Commerce Commission on this matter.

I desire especially to call your attention to that portion of the Commerce Commission's report which shows the main source of the trouble over the 89,000,000 for improvements under the act of 1895. The Commerce Commission's report makes it perfectly clear that there never was sufficient authority, or indeed any authority, for supposing that this 89,000,000 would be enough to complete the work, and that a sum was named which was entirely insufficient. It was doubtless believed to be easier to get the small sum than a large one.

I call your attention to the whole report, which should be read and studied in detail. The commission held its hearings not only in New York and in the West, but also visited all the important seaports which are the business rivals of New York. We cannot afford to blink the fact that there has been a very serious loss in New York's commerce and that the State cannot allow this loss to go unchecked. The commission has gone at great length into all the various causes for the state of things described. Prompt action should be taken to remedy the evils complained of. We cannot afford to rest idle while our commerce is taken away from us, and we must act in the broadest and most liberal and most energetic spirit if we wish to retain the State's commercial supremacy. In accordance with the direction of the statute the commission will speedily submit drafts of bills designed to carry its recommendations into effect.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

### COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS.

The commission presents a summary of its conclusions and recommendations as follows:

The decline in New York's commerce has been steady and continuous for many years, it has been more pronounced during recent years, and has now reached serious proportions in an actual loss of exports. This loss has been largely in exports of grain and flour.

The loss to New York is due in great measure to a discrimination against New York in railroad rates imposed by an agreement, known as the differential agreement, between the trunk line railroads of the American Atlantic seaports, including the New York railroads.

While this differential agreement, by its terms, gives preference in railroad rates only to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News, the Port of Montreal and the Gulf ports are benefited to the injury of New York, to as full an extent as if they were parties to the agreement, in view of the fact that in the competition with the Gulf ports and with Montreal the differential agreement alone prevents the New York roads from giving New York as low a rate as is accorded by the agreement to Baltimore and to Newport News; and the same differential agreement, while providing the same rate for Boston as for New York, permits the Boston roads to allow free insurance and free storage to an extent that amounts to as substantial a discrimination against New York as is imposed by the discrimination in the rail rate in favor of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.

As a result of this situation, in which New York is prevented from receiving the benefit of her natural advantages, in competition with these other ports, each of the ports named has made gains, while New York has continued to lose.

While there are port charges in New York that can and should be reduced, it will be impracticable to assure to New York any benefit from such reductions so long as the railroads are permitted to offset the saving in expense thus secured by correspondingly increasing the differential against New York. That such is the principle of the differential agreement and the policy of the New York roads, as well as the roads to the Southern Atlantic ports, was conceded by the officials of the New York roads when they appeared before the commission.

The theory of such discrimination is that under natural competitive conditions New York would maintain its pre-eminent position in the export as well as in the import trade of the country—New York under such natural conditions being the cheapest route to the foreign markets for the products of the West. To the extent that this differential agreement requires the New York roads to charge a higher rate than otherwise would be imposed upon the export products of the West, it is in effect an export tax upon such products.

To abolish the differential, therefore, would not only result in New York regaining the commerce now diverted to other ports, but it would also benefit the producers and exporters of the West when competing in the foreign markets.

The fact that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has received exceptional benefits from the State of New York makes that corporation exceptionally culpable for participating in the discrimination to the serious injury of New York. This railroad discrimination against New York would be impossible without the participation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the demand that it withdraw irrevocably from the differential agreement is now made understandingly.

The State has it within its power, through an adequate improvement of the Erie Canal, not only to apply the remedy that will secure it against further loss of its commerce, but that will secure to it as well the restoration of that which has already been diverted.

This result may be achieved through the completion of the improvement of the State canals contemplated by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, at an expenditure not exceeding $15,000,000. To receive full benefit from the completion of such improvement, canal terminals should be provided by the State both at Buffalo and at New York for the receipt, safeguarding, and delivery of package freight transported or destined for transportation over the Erie Canal.

While thus providing for competition with rail rates, sufficient to render difficult if not impossible a discrimination against New York, certain high charges at the port of New York should be reduced, including the charge for elevating grain, and also including the excessive rentals imposed for the use of public docks.

### RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

The commission recommend for immediate legislative action:

The passage of a bill providing for the earliest possible completion of the improvement of the State canals contemplated by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, and providing for bonding the State in the sum of $15,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the proceeds to be applied to such improvement, said bill to be submitted to the people for their approval at the next general election.

The amendment of Chapter 494 of the Laws of 1899, so as to authorize the designation for canal terminals of public piers in the City of New York, and suitable locations upon the Erie Canal lands at or near Buffalo, with power to cause to be erected thereon proper inclosures for the reception, safeguarding, and delivery of freight transported or destined for transportation over the State canals, and further providing that said piers and said canal lands, when so designated and improved, shall be set apart exclusively for canal terminals under such rules and regulations as may be established. Said amendment should further provide for the appointment of two residents of the City of Buffalo as members of the commission.

That Chapter 585 of the Laws of 1888, entitled "an act to regulate the fees and charges for elevating, trimming, receiving, weighing, and discharging grain by means of floating and stationary elevators and warehouses within this State" be so amended as to make it more difficult of evasion and to provide for a maximum rate of ½ cent per bushel for all services performed in and about the elevation of grain, and providing a penalty for any violation of the act.

That Section 2, Article 2 of the transportation corporation law (being Chapter 40 of the General Laws) be amended by striking out the words "and no corporation organized under this act, and designed to navigate any of the canals of the State, shall have a capital stock exceeding $50,000."

That the provisions of the charter of New York City, relating to the canal piers in the City of New York, shall be so amended as to restore the provisions contained in the original law, Chapter 276 of the Laws of 1882, limiting the use of said canal piers to "barges on the Hudson River, north of Castleton."

The passage of an act prohibiting the conveyance and perpetuity of any land under water within the limits of the City of New York, now owned by the State or city, and providing that leases and renewals thereof of such lands may be made under proper restrictions to the owners of the uplands when required by the necessities of commerce or manufacturing.

That the Legislature should confer annually such authorization as may be requested from time to time by the City of New York, to enable it to carry out plans for the construction of piers and the improvement in dock facilities at the Port of New York as rapidly as they may be required. The City of New York should endeavor speedily to supply the demands of commerce for modern piers, and the Legislature should aid the city in such endeavors in every way practicable.

That such authority within the constitutional limits be conferred on the City of New York as will enable the Dock Board upon the commencement of condemnation proceedings, to enter promptly into possession of lands necessary to be acquired for the improvement between Gansevoort and Twenty-third Streets; 6 per cent. interest upon the amount of each award calculated from the date the city shall thus acquire title to be paid by the City of New York to the owner of the property taken.

## LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

### The Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Featherston introduced a resolution to-day at the request of Senator Ford that the attention of the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be called to the urgent necessity for the passage of an act directing the exchange of the Springfield rifles and carbines now used by the National Guard for an equal number of the arms used by the United States Army.

Several bills were introduced, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

### The Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Henry introduced a concurrent resolution urging Congress to pass an act directing the exchange at the earliest possible date of the Springfield rifles and carbines, calibre .45, now in use by the National Guard or organized militia of this and other States, for equal numbers of the arms used by the United States Army. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rogers of Broome a five-minute recess was taken while President Schurman of Cornell University addressed the House. Dr. Schurman said that the interests of the Legislature and Cornell were mutual, and thanked the members for the courtesy extended him.

Several bills were advanced to third reading, and the Assembly then adjourned until Friday at 10 o'clock.

## BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day these bills were passed:

Senator ELLSWORTH'S—Authorizing the City of Lockport to borrow $5,000 for repairing and furnishing the Flagler Hospital.

Senator McCARREN'S—Increasing the salary of the doorkeeper in the District Attorney's office in Kings County from $900 to $1,200 a year.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Authorizing New York City to expend $200,000 for the extension and equipment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

### In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. McEwan's bill creating a commission of jurors for Albany County was passed.

## COMMITTE REPORTS ON BILLS.

### In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were reported favorably:

Senator Brackett's—Confirming the action of the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York in transferring its rights and property to the Firemen's Association of the State of New York.

Senator Boyce's—Legalizing the special elections held in the Village of Lansingburg, to authorize the Board of Water Commissioners to borrow money and issue bonds for an additional water supply.

Senator Coggeshall's—Incorporating the New York and Vermont Synod of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.

Senator Wilcox's—Amending the poor law in relation to the burial of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

The Senate Codes Committee met to-day and will report favorably to-morrow these bills:

Senator Wagner's—Prohibiting the exhibition of immoral moving pictures in slot machines.

Senator Elsberg's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relating to certain allowances in Surrogates' courts.

Senator D. F. Davis's—Increasing the salary of interpreters in the Kings County Surrogate's Court from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum.

Senator Brackett's—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to appointments of terms of the Supreme Court.

Senator Brackett's—Amending subdivision 3 of Section 2,514 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to definition of expressions.

### In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the following bill:

Mr. Sand's—Providing that at a general election there shall be provided one and one-half times, instead of two times, as many ballots as there are names of electors on the register.

The following bills were reported by the Ways and Means Committee:

Mr. Allds's—Appropriating $30,000 for the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue to operate with the director of the United States Geological Survey in making a topographic survey and map of the State.

Mr. Allds's—Appropriating $20,560 for completing the Dannemora State Hospital for insane Convicts.

The Codes Committee reported favorably the following bills:

Mr. Swift's—Providing that any person who sells or gives away any instrument or weapon commonly known as a toy pistol, in or upon which percussion caps, composed wholly or partly of metal or paper, are used or may be used, to any person under the age of sixteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Patton's—Providing that the testimony of a witness before a Grand Jury may be produced in court to ascertain if it is consistent with the testimony of the witness given at the trial of the person indicted by such Grand Jury.

Mr. Fallows's—Giving to a joint committee of the Legislature or a committee of either house empowered by resolution to take testimony relative to any subject the same power as a court possesses to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of records.

The Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably the following bills:

Mr. Gales's—Providing for the construction and erection of sewer disposal works or plants in the Borough of Queens and providing for the payment of the cost by local assessment.

Mr. Gales's—Conferring on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City the right to appropriate money as it may deem necessary for the purchase of apparatus and for the maintenance of fire alarm systems in the Borough of Queens.

### Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator ARMSTRONG—Appropriating $35,000 for a bridge over the canal on Plymouth Avenue, in the City of Rochester.

Senator RICE—Providing that notices of village elections shall be published in each newspaper in the village rather than in one official paper.

Senator AMBLER—Amending the agricultural law so as to authorize the State Commissioner of Agriculture to quarantine any district for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease known as rabies.

Senator HUMPHREY—Amending the banking law to provide that building and mutual loan associations may purchase real estate for members upon application of such members, but no association shall hereafter purchase or exchange real estate for speculative purposes, and any contract made for such purposes will be void.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Empowering the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company when authorized by the Province of Ontario or the Dominion of Canada to acquire the property of any railroad operated in the Province of Ontario.

Senator MITCHELL—Increasing the salary of the stenographer of the Municipal Courts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn from $2,000 to $2,500, and allowing a stenographer to the Municipal Court of the Borough of the Bronx at the same salary.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to provide for the purchase of land and buildings for a headquarters for the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association, the cost not to exceed $10,000.

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Appropriating $994.41 for a deficiency in the salary of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to Oct. 1, 1900, and for a deficiency in the salaries of the Chief Deputy, the clerk, and stenographer, $3,129.97, and for a deficiency in his office expenses of $8,000.

### In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. WALRATH—Exempting Montgomery County from the provisions of the fish and game law prohibiting the killing of black and gray squirrels and hares and rabbits from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15 inclusive.

Mr. HARBURGER—Making it a misdemeanor to angle for salt-water striped bass with a net, and attaching a penalty, in case of conviction, of $60 for each violation, and $2 for each fish so taken, killed, or possessed.

Mr. COOK—Providing that the Indians of the Seneca Nation in proceedings brought where right to Indian lands is involved, may appeal in the decision of council of said nation to the Special or Equity Term of the Supreme Court in the county where such lands are situate.

Mr. FANCHER—Providing that in cases of appeal to the Appellate Divisions on argument where the Justice before whom the action is tried is a member of such Appellate Division, the appellant shall, on application, be granted an order transferring such appeal to an adjoining department.

Mr. COOLEY—Creating a Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Mount Vernon, and authorizing this board to procure a water supply for the city and assume control over such water system.

### Another Pure Beer Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Stevens has introduced a bill to prevent fraud in the sale of beer, ale, and porter. Under its provisions all liquors known as beer, ale or porter which may contain inferior ingredients shall be branded and labeled as "inferior." Any wholesaler or retailer who sells such "inferior" beer, ale or porter without displaying such sign shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and imprisonment.

### Power Bridge Over the Niagara.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Mather Bridge bill for the construction of an experimental span of a bridge for the generation of power over the Niagara River, which has been before the Legislature for eight years, was again introduced by Senator Mackey to-day. It is understood that in its present form it is satisfactory to the Governor and likely to become a law.

### Fare on Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Honeck to-day introduced a bill which provides that the rate of fare for foot passengers and passengers with bicycles on the ferry between Long Island City and Thirty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, shall not be more than one cent for each passenger.

### Another Recreation Pier.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A bill introduced by Mr. Fitzgerald authorizes the Board of Docks to set apart the pier at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street on the East River for the recreation of the residents of that section.

### Gerry Society Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York will on Wednesday next in the House call up his resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Gerry Society.

### Public Hearings at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has set down the following bills for a hearing Wednesday, Jan. 31:

Senator McCarren—Repealing Chapter 942 of the Laws of 1896, "an act relative to the supply of pure and wholesome water in certain counties of the State."

Senator Ambler—In relation to adulterated vinegar.

Senator Brown—Amending the stock corporation law in relation to books of account as evidence.

Senator Elsberg—Enabling the executors and Trustees of the estate of Bradish Johnson and others to invest the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate in capital stock and bonds of the "estate of Bradish Johnson," a corporation.

The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will give a joint hearing Wednesday, Jan. 31, on the Davis-Hill Adirondack Consumptive Hospital bill, which carries with it an appropriation of $200,000.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, has invited the Presidents of the Borough Boards of Greater New York and other city authorities as well as the Presidents of the various gas companies to be present at the hearing on Senator Donnelly's Municipal Gas Plant bill for New York City, which is to be held on Feb. 6.

Mr. Harburger to-day appeared before the Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply Committee of the Assembly and demanded a hearing on his Municipal Gas Ownership bill. He showed the necessity of an early hearing because the people of Greater New York demanded it. Mr. Witter said that the gas companies wanted to be heard in opposition, and a date was set two weeks from to-day.

### Horton Law License Refused.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 25.—The village Trustees have refused a license to the Northport Athletic Club, which has been organized here under the Horton law. The club has hired the First National Hall, and is having its ring built there. Manager Smith will now apply to a Supreme Court Justice for a mandamus to compel the board to grant his application. The first bouts are advertised to take place Saturday evening.

# A SCHOOL TEACHERS' BILL

## Senator Ahearn's Measure Specifies Salaries to be Paid.

## HAS GOVERNOR'S APPROVAL

### Graduated Rate of Compensation Provided in Proportion to Length of Service—Women Teachers' Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Ahearn to-day introduced in the Senate a new school bill, which is understood to have the approval, not only of the school teachers and authorities, but also of Gov. Roosevelt, who believes that any amendment to the Ahearn law should come from Senator Ahearn.

The bill provides for the schedules adopted by the borough boards in September, 1899, and which were then agreeable to all. It specifies that salaries to be finally established shall not be less than the salaries duly fixed and established by the several School Boards on or before the first day of September, 1899, and in force and payable on that day in the several schools in the City of New York.

No woman teacher in the public schools of any of the boroughs shall be paid a sum less than $900 per annum. No regular woman teacher shall, after ten years' service in the public schools of said boroughs, who has completed ten years of service as teacher in public schools, shall receive less than $900 per annum; nor shall any woman teacher in said schools who has completed fifteen years of service as teacher in public schools receive less than $1,200 per annum; and no woman, Vice Principal, head of department, assistant, or teacher of graduating class in said schools shall be paid less than $1,400 per annum after ten years of service.

No male teacher in the public schools in said boroughs shall be paid a less sum than $900 per annum, and no male teacher in said schools who has completed twelve years of service as teacher in public schools shall receive less than $2,100 per annum. Women teachers shall receive an equal annual increase of not less than $30 from the first year of service up to and including the tenth year of service, and thereafter an equal annual increase of not less than $60 from the tenth year, up to and including the fifteenth year of service.

Women teachers of boys or mixed classes, or of classes containing boys and girls, shall receive not less than $60 per annum more than women teachers of girls' classes, of corresponding years of service. Men teachers shall receive an equal annual increase of not less than $100 from the first year of service up to and including the twelfth year of service. No male vice principal or first assistant or head of department, or teacher of graduating class shall be paid less than $2,400 per annum after twelve years of service.

But no increase of salary above provided for shall be paid unless the service of such teacher, vice principal, head of department, or first assistant, shall have been approved after inspection and investigation as fit and meritorious by a majority of the Borough Board of School Superintendents; such inspections and investigations shall be made at the end of the first, sixth, and twelfth years of service, and if the service of such teachers, vice principals, heads of departments, or first assistants, are found fit and meritorious at such times, they shall receive the annual increase provided in this section, until the next investigation and inspection is made by such Borough Board.

No woman principal shall receive a salary less than paid to a woman first assistant, vice principal, or head of department, nor a male principal less than that paid to a male first assistant, vice principal, or head of department.

### Gov. Roosevelt's Opinion.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In speaking of school legislation for New York City, Gov. Roosevelt to-day said that there was one thing which he did want, and that was that the purpose of the Ahearn law should be carried into practical effect. The increase of salaries for the teachers provided for in that act should be secured. That is all that he desires. The teachers should receive their salaries due them at once. Legislation seeking to accomplish that purpose should not be complicated with other propositions.

### COMPULSORY INDIAN EDUCATION.

#### Assembly Bill Applies to Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Fancher has introduced a bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations.

Parents who fail to send their children to school between the ages of six and sixteen years shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $5 or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days; for a second offense, $25 fine, imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

### SENATOR GRADY'S SCHOOL BILL.

#### Controller Coler Says the Measure Is Free from Politics.

In speaking of Senator Grady's bill providing for the repeal of Section 1,065 of the charter and permitting the transfer by the Board of Estimate of unexpended balances in the Department of Education for the purpose of meeting emergency deficiencies, Controller Coler said yesterday: "This bill provides for an adjustment of troubles which have threatened us in the last year and also a remedy for conditions which arose in Richmond and Queens. At present no provision is made for transfers of these balances, and in consequence in times of emergency it becomes necessary to issue bonds—an absurdity, as every one conversant with city affairs must know, when we have money that can be used for the same purpose.

"I have nothing to do with the reorganization of the educational system, much as one appears to be needed. This department will take no part in forwarding reorganization, believing that such matters should be left to those more familiar with the educational necessities of the city. What we desire is that the financial part of the school system should be so arranged that there shall be no more hold-ups of pay rolls.

"There is absolutely no politics about the bill. Any one who would carry politics over the necessities of a few women is unworthy of the respect of the community."

## COURT ORDER IN MARCUS CASE.

### Mrs. Marcus Cited to Show Cause for Her Husband's Arrest.

Henry Marcus, a son of the late Martin Marcus of Baltimore, yesterday obtained from Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, an order directing his wife to show cause why the order of arrest in a separation suit she has brought against him should not be vacated. Marcus had been arrested on the ground that he was a resident of Maryland and was about to leave the jurisdiction of the New York Court to avoid paying her alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the action. He had been locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail.

In his wife's suit for separation Marcus was charged with failure to provide for her. It was alleged that he had inherited about $600,000 upon the death of his father. In his application Marcus denied that he had at any time refused to support his wife, and said that he is willing to do so now. He charged her with addiction to alcoholic drink and "cigars," and alleged that at one time she attempted to commit suicide while under the influence of liquor.

Marcus says his marriage took place Oct. 31, 1896, and had been kept a secret from his relatives in Baltimore because his wife was a Gentile. He left Baltimore after his marriage and found employment in this city. He alleged that his wife had left him to take pleasure trips alone on several occasions.

### Funeral of Andrew J. White.

The funeral of ex-Police Justice Andrew J. White took place yesterday morning. Soon after 10 o'clock the body was taken from the family residence, 6 Mount Morris Park West, to All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. It was accompanied by a delegation of 200 members of the Sagamore Club, headed by Mayor Van Wyck and Peter F. Meyer. The pall bearers were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Commissioner Maurice J. Power, United States Marshal John P. McCarthy, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, Commissioner Thaddeus Moriarty, Judge James Fitzgerald, Patrick Ferrigan, ex-Senator John Fox, William P. Mitchell, James W. Boyle, Philip J. Britt, and Judge Joseph Fallon. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Power, and the interment was in Calvary.


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# BASEBALL "MAGNATES" MEET.

### Refuse to Discuss Decisions, but It Is Reported Cleveland and Washington Will Leave the League.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the National League baseball magnates, which has been in session here for two or three days past, and as to which, up to to-day, no definite information was obtainable, came to an end this afternoon and all but Messrs. Brush and Hart started for their homes.

While the representatives of the various clubs declined to give out the least information up to the time of their departure, it can be stated on the best of authority that as a result of the meeting Cleveland and Louisville will be dropped from the National League. It is also reasonably certain that Baltimore and Washington will not be in that organization when the coming season is opened. So far as Washington is concerned, the matter is already practically settled. But there is still a hitch on the Baltimore proposition upon which the Circuit Committee and the representatives of the latter club failed to reach an agreement. However, Messrs. Hanlon, Abell, Soden, and Ebbitt went East together on the same train this afternoon, and it is intimated that they may be able to reach a satisfactory solution on the Baltimore matter before they arrive home.

In case, however, no settlement is made in regard to Baltimore, it is probable that the National League will consist of ten clubs.

The League in each case will purchase outright the franchise and players. The purchase money is to be obtained by setting apart a small percentage of the gross receipts of each game played this season until the sum is fully made up. The amount will be considerably lessened by the sale of players and franchises, which will all be disposed of by the League. This will enable the New York Club to secure some good players, as it is the intention of the League to give the New York Club first choice of players.

Cleveland will undoubtedly be in the American Association, although no papers have been signed to that effect as yet. President Ban Johnson of the latter organization has made a proposition which will in all probability be accepted. The same is true of Louisville. An offer has been made for that club by the American Association, which is now under consideration. Indications are that the deal will soon be closed.

President Johnson of the American Association said he would put the best club in Cleveland that money could buy. He also said that he was still negotiating for a club in Chicago, and under certain conditions would have a club in that city. The National League "magnates" took every precaution to keep their presence in town a secret. Each of them registered at the Hollenden under a fictitious name, and in most cases actually denied their own identity when seen by newspaper men.

## GOLF AT TAMPA.

### Professionals from Magnolia Tournament Play for Qualification.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 25.—After a ride of six hours the professionals who were star players in the Magnolia tournament reached here last night. They found many golf enthusiasts awaiting their arrival with interest, as was evidenced by the large number of spectators on the links this morning.

Partly from the change of climate and partly from the effects of long games in the preceding tournament, the men became tired after playing thirty-six holes for qualification. George Low was in the lead, closely followed by Willie Smith. On the second round Smith's ball fell in a ditch, and he lost three strokes getting it out. Tom Dunn played in fine style, but was unlucky with two balls. One fell into the mat of Palmetto shrub that skirts the course, and will never be found even by caddies.

Among those entered were five professionals and three amateurs. Four qualified for the first division in the match play of eighteen holes to-morrow, and four for the second division. The qualifying scores for thirty-six holes were as follows:

George Low, 83, 83—166; Willie Smith, 88, 82—170; Harry Rawlins, 88, 86—174; Launcebt Servos, 90, 98—188; Tom Dunn, 102, 93—195; J. Hamilton Gillespie, 102, 109—211; W. E. Burlock, Jr., 104, 106—210; A. E. Dick, 122, 108—230.

### Baltimore Baseball Ground Leased.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The new American Baseball Association scored a point against the National League team here to-day when its representatives signed a lease for the Union Park Baseball Grounds. The lease is to run for one year and $3,500 is the consideration for the use of the grounds and stands.

### British Golf Champion May Come Here

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 25.—Among those who are expected to play on the Fairfield County Golf Club's links here next season is Harry Varden, the British champion. Charles S. Cox, one of the best of Fairfield's players, has just returned from a trip to England, and has been authorized by Mr. Varden to make contracts with the different clubs in the United States

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| | |
|---|---|
| Capital and Surplus | $3,000,000.00 |
| Deposits | 10,000,000.00 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway Branch. | Astor Place Bank. |
| Broadway & Spring St. | Astor Place. |
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OFFICE OF
**The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,**
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899 | $3,166,420.39 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899 | 967,555 24 |
| Total Marine Premiums | $4,133,975.63 |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899 | $3,305,179.38 |
| Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.) | $2,276,689.96 |
| Returns of Premiums and expenses | $484,296.77 |

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks | $5,483,944.00 |
| Loans secured by Stocks and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company | 2,395,500.00 |
| Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at | 1,125,000.00 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 1,005,756.77 |
| Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries | 147,790.55 |
| Cash in Bank | 263,129.29 |
| Amount | $10,424,130.61 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gustav Amsinck, | Clifford A. Hand, |
| Vernon H. Brown, | John D. Hewlett, |
| Wa'dron P. Brown, | Charles D. Leverich, |
| William B. Boulton, | Leander N. Lovell, |
| Francis M. Bacon, | W. H. H. Moore, |
| George Coppell, | Charles H. Marshall, |
| Joseph H. Chapman, | George H. Macy, |
| James G. De Forest, | Levi P. Morton, |
| William E. Dodge, | Frederic A. Parsons, |
| James H. Dunham, | George W. Quintard, |
| Everett Frazar, | John L. Riker, |
| Ewald Fleitmann, | A. A. Raven, |
| Edward Floyd-Jones, | Gustav H. Schwab, |
| Horace Gray, | William C. Sturges. |
| Anson W. Hard, | |

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 2d Vice Pres't.

**REDEMPTION OF**
**Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.**
**First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1256 | 1514 | 1933 | 2413 | 2951 | 3274 |
| 1263 | 1516 | 1946 | 2440 | 2953 | 3291 |
| 1272 | 1545 | 1950 | 2463 | 2982 | 3405 |
| 1313 | 1674 | 1999 | 2489 | 3015 | 3432 |
| 1335 | 1709 | 2037 | 2525 | 3017 | 3437 |
| 1347 | 1725 | 2068 | 2577 | 3054 | 3447 |
| 1379 | 1743 | 2097 | 2585 | 3069 | 3468 |
| 1414 | 1828 | 2156 | 2592 | 3102 | 3485 |
| 1432 | 1833 | 2235 | 2599 | 3167 | 3486 |
| 1453 | 1856 | 2329 | 2601 | 3174 | 3489 |
| 1494 | 1885 | 2330 | 2656 | 3187 | |
| 1498 | 1904 | 2336 | 2674 | 3215 | |
| 1501 | 1911 | 2361 | 2751 | 3269 | |

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 24, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

**WANTED.**
**Natl. Bank of Commerce**
**Natl. Union Bank**
**Natl. Union Bank Rights**
**Western Nat'l Bank**
**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

**KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO**
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL .....$1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
*INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.*
*Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.*
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

**N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.**
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
*Capital and Surplus* $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Joseph W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

**The Trust Co. of America,**
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

M. WEINFELD & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Morris Weinfeld, Harris Cohn, and Hyman Rachmil under the firm name of M. Weinfeld & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent this 25th day of January, 1900. The egg and butter business heretofore conducted by said copartnership at No. 23 Harrison Street, N. Y. City, will hereafter be continued under the firm name of Cohn & Rachmil.
HARRIS COHN,
HYMAN RACHMIL.

PATTERSON & CLARKE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE T. PATTERSON and CHARLES M. CLARKE, under the firm name of PATTERSON & CLARKE, Insurance Brokers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON,
CHARLES M. CLARKE.

The business of PATTERSON & CLARKE will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned successor.
CHARLES M. CLARKE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ON JAN. 22, THE FIRM of HALPERT, EPSTEIN & CO., doing business at 81 Grand St., has dissolved, and Messrs. HALPERT & EPSTEIN shall continue the business, and shall be liable for all liabilities.

## FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
**Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.**
**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

**Simon Borg & Company,**
29 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMpany, No. 23 Broad Street (Mills Building).—Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: CENTRAL PACIFIC 1st mortgage refunding; TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

**TO INVESTORS.**

A limited amount of Treasury Stock of a successful Automobile Company is offered for sale at an attractive figure, for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the company. For particulars address or call at ROOM 1,206, 170 Fifth Ave.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
**Northern Pacific Railway Company**
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
**Northern Pacific Railway Company**
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

**New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.**
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after February 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York, Jan. 25th, 1900.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on Feb. 10th, 1900, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock, of record on the books of the undersigned Feb. 1, 1900.
**The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.**, Agent.

**Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.**
December 20, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on January 20, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 12 M. December 30, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 26, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

**The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.**
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

**The Procter & Gamble Company.**
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive.
D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

**Pacific Bank.**
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 23, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E' HIPOTEcario de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 3% Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of $1.42 American per share, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 19.

**Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.**
Coupons on the above, maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**The Automatic Beer Cask Company.**
A special meeting of the stockholders of the AUTOMATIC BEER CASK COMPANY will be held on the tenth day of February, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Wallach & Cook, its attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from fifty thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, to one thousand dollars, consisting of twenty shares of the par value of fifty dollars each.
A. W. CHRISTOPHER,
WOLF LIMPERT,
F. O. DETTMANN,
JOHN F. JACOBS,
A majority of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPEcial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CONSOLIDATED KANSAS CITY SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, at Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting on a proposed reduction of the capital stock of said Company from $4,500,000, its present amount, to $2,500,000.
Dated January 12th, 1900.
E. W. NASH,
BARTON SEWELL,
THOMAS B. ADAMS,
Directors.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

## THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stocks irregular.**

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Jan. 25 | 228,481 |
| To date this year | 8,091,183 |
| Corresponding date last year | 20,749,788 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 25 | $2,320,500 |
| To date this year | $39,314,600 |
| Corresponding date last year | $124,315,040 |

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Ice | 1 | Iowa Cent. pf. | 2 |
| Am. Smelt. & Ref. | ½ | Louis. & Nash. | ⅞ |
| Am. S. H. pf. | 1⅛ | Met. Street Ry. | ¾ |
| Anaconda Copper | 1¼ | Minn. & St. L. | 1 |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | ½ | Nat. Steel pf. | ½ |
| Balt. & Ohio pf. | ¾ | North. Amer. | 1⅜ |
| B'klyn Union Gas | 1 | North. Pac. | ½ |
| Brunswick | ⅝ | North. Pac. pf. | ⅞ |
| Chi., B. & Q. | ⅞ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | ⅝ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | ⅜ | St. L. S. W. | ⅝ |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | ⅝ | Southern Pacific | ½ |
| Cleve., C. & W. | ½ | Southern Ry. pf. | ⅝ |
| Cleve., L. & W. pf. | 1 | Tenn. C. & I. | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ⅝ | Twin C. R. T. pf. | 1 |
| Hocking Valley pf. | ½ | Union Pacific | ½ |
| Int. Silver | 1½ | U. S. Leather pf. | ¾ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. S. & R. pf. | ⅝ | Nat. Lead pf. | ½ |
| Del., L. & W. | 1½ | Rep. Iron & Steel | ¾ |
| Federal Steel pf. | ½ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 2 |
| Great North. pf. | ½ | U. S. Rubber | 1 |
| Nat. Biscuit | ½ | W. & L. E. 2d pf. | 1¼ |

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. & E. Ill. con. 6s | 2 | Rio G. W. 4s | 1 |
| Iowa Cent. 1st | 2½ | W. N. Y. & P. 1st | 2 |
| Kent. Cent. 4s | 1¼ | W. N. Y. & P. gen. | 2½ |
| P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A | 1½ | W. N. Y. & P. inc. | 1¾ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mo. Pacific coll 5s | 1 |

## MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market was narrow and irregular. Less than a quarter of a million of shares made up the total Stock Exchange transactions, and market values fluctuated but slightly—announcement of British victory in South Africa exerting no influence whatever upon security market sentiment.

Of more direct importance than anything else developing during the day was the action of the Bank of England in reducing its discount rate to 4 per cent., leaving it at two-thirds of the rate prevailing at New Year's. Announcement of this encouraging action was also without market effect, so far as either activity or the course of values might indicate.

The prospect of easy money is becoming accepted generally; and some financial authorities recently insistent that there could be but temporary yielding in interest rates are now among those who unqualifiedly forecast cheap money throughout the rest of the Winter and Spring.

***

Yet notwithstanding the showing ease and the steady gain to the banks from the Sub-Treasury and the interior, some interests other than bankers on Wall Street are not all agreed that money will from this time on be easy. Six months' money now can be had in not a few quarters on good collateral at 4½ and 5 per cent., and yet it is a fact that a leading trust company this week has closed several six months' loans for very large amounts, and on excellent collateral, at from 6 to 7 per cent.

Discussing the situation, a well-known financial authority said yesterday: "Those people who are insisting on higher than the present prevailing rates for time money are acting wisely and are apparently keeping their eyes open to possible future developments. In my opinion when England calls for her new war loan you will see gold leaving this country in no inconsiderable amount."

And though views like these are relatively few, they are not wisely ignored—and so conservative commission brokers are insisting in their continuing counsels to customers to be patient rather than active just now.

***

While the stock market lags there are not lacking indications that extraordinary plans are under way toward success in a variety of vast undertakings whose accomplishment will mean much that is good for financial interests. Concentration of control is impending in many corporation quarters, and though slight hints get to the public of what is proposed, it is probable that results of far-reaching influence are very close at hand. These plans have to do not only with the railway field, but some of them have consequential purposes in the industrial world.

The inactivity marking the stock market is no sign of inactivity upon the part of those financiers at whose will, eventually, stock market activity can be commanded.

## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

To-day is the day set for the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and many are the conjectures in Wall Street as to what developments the meeting may bring forth. Of late there has been in the Street much talk of changes in the Directorate, and it is no exaggeration to say that at one time or another the name of almost every important financial interest in the Street has been heard in connection with the matter. These names included men prominent in Standard Oil interests, W. Seward Webb, C. M. Depew, D. O. Mills, E. H. Harriman, W. C. Whitney, H. H. Porter, and others But, despite all the talk, no positive information on the subject could be gotten, though there seems to be a rather strong opinion that some changes of consequence in the Directorate will be made.

In this connection a Wall Street bulletin yesterday said, discussing probable changes in the board:

"It is believed that the new board will practically represent the consolidated interests which now control the Third Avenue, Metropolitan Traction Company, Consolidated Gas, and the Electric Lighting Companies. It is thought that after these changes have taken place it will show that all the traction roads in this city, as well as in Brooklyn, are practically controlled by the same interests.

"Bearing still further upon this belief is a well defined rumor that a plan is now being matured to run Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars over specified routes on Manhattan Island and return over the new East River Bridge. It is said, for instance, that upon the expiration soon of the contract for the use of South Brooklyn ferry, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will not renew the contract, but will put on its own boats over this route, equipped with accommodations for street cars to be carried to Manhattan. Thence these cars will proceed as stated over certain routes in Manhattan and return over present and future bridge routes to Brooklyn."

But on these matters, as on all others of a like kind, Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and other gentlemen who might be concerned were silent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. Stockholders' Meeting.**
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

### A RIDICULOUS REPORT.

Little attention was paid in the Street yesterday to the ridiculous report from Cleveland that the recently acquired holdings of Baltimore and Ohio stock by Pennsylvania interests were due to a sale by Mr. J. J. Hill of his Baltimore and Ohio stock. As a matter of fact, it is of record that most of the shares bought by Pennsylvania were acquired in the open market while it is officially stated that Mr. Hill has not parted with any of his Baltimore and Ohio holdings.

### LARGEST IN WEEKS.

Norfolk and Western shares continued strong yesterday on the certainty of the declaration next week of the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. It is officially stated that the earnings of the road for the third week of the present month show the largest increase for many weeks, the total gain being $54,640, or at the rate of nearly $8,000 a day. Since July 1 the increase has been $1,051,490.

Officials of the road point to the fact that these increases will be added to after April 1, when the higher coal rates go into effect.

### GIVES ADDED STRENGTH.

Southern Pacific was bought yesterday, both for London and for home account, on the growing belief that the admission of Mr. D. O. Mills to the Directorate signified future important developments in the property. The statement was also made that the earnings of the company for the present month would show a handsome increase over the same month last year, and easily maintain the record of increases lately made.

### KNOW OF NO STEEL WAR.

It was reported on the Street yesterday in a special dispatch from Pittsburg that a war among the steel companies was on, and that as a result prices of open hearth steel and billets were to be cut considerably below their present prices.

At the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company here and of the Federal Steel Company all knowledge of any such war or threatened reduction in price was denied.

### LONDON'S SMALL BUYING.

It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the buoyancy of the London market, London was only a comparatively small purchaser in the market here, not more than 30,000 shares being bought. Indeed, houses with London connections say that the trading for foreign account was less active yesterday than it had been for several days.

### INCREASED EARNINGS.

The buying in Missouri Pacific was not large yesterday, but it was from the same source as recent buying, and was helped by the report that the earnings of the company in the third week in January increased $36,000 over the same week last year. Since the first of the year the increase has been $53,350.

### PACIFIC MAIL'S MOVEMENT.

There was comparatively little trading in Pacific Mail yesterday, and what there was was principally prompted by the announcement of the presentation at Washington of the memorial from the National Board of Trade in favor of the bill. Reports were somewhat more hopeful in respect to the probability of the passage of the measure.

### SOLD FOR $39,000.

A seat on the Stock Exchange was this week sold for $39,000—one thousand less than the highest price ever paid for a seat, which was some six or seven weeks ago. A seat sold since then brought only $37,000, but it is understood this was due to the fact that the owner took the first bid that was offered him.

### SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

There was little change in the quotation for Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust stocks yesterday, the former scoring a gain of ¼ point on sales of 19,000 shares and the latter losing ⅛ on transactions involving about 6,000 shares. There was nothing new in the way of news concerning either property.

### FOR A RIGHT OF WAY.

Among the factors contributing to the strength of Rock Island yesterday was the report from Washington of the passage by the Senate of the bill granting to the railroad the right of way through the military reservation in Oklahoma. It is said that this will remove obstacles in the way of certain developments which the company has for some time had in mind.

### PULLMAN CERTIFICATES.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that contracts in Pullman Company made on the Exchange before March 19, 1900, may be settled by the delivery of certificates of the old Pullman's Palace Car Company or the new certificates of the Pullman Company. Contracts made after March 19, 1900, must be settled in the certificates of the new Pullman Company.

### FLOUR MILLING COMPANY.

A report was printed yesterday to the effect that the United States Flour Milling Company was in danger of disintegration. It was said that the Hecker-Jones-Jewell milling interests would withdraw. The trust was formed in May, 1899.

Thomas A. McIntyre, Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that the report was untrue. President George Urban, who is in the city for a few days, said: "This report comes from Minneapolis. Is the result of some animus which so far we have not been able to trace, and it crops up every now and then. The Hecker-Jones-Jewell interests couldn't get out if they wanted to. We bought 95 per cent. of their stock and have covered their property with a mortgage. The company is not going to disintegrate. Business is good. We can sell more flour than we can make.

"We are accordingly looking for more working capital, and our chance of getting it is bright. I don't thing we shall get it by issuing new stock, though we are authorized to issue stock to the amount of $25,000,000, and we have only issued $8,000,000—$5,000,000 of preferred and $3,000,000 of common. As to a bond issue, I cannot say. Negotiations are going on now, but I am not prepared to talk as to what our plans are.

"We have not cut rates and have made no pretension to controlling the flour market."

### THIRD AVENUE FLOATING DEBT.

The accountants engaged on the books of the Third Avenue Railroad Company are still at work, and it may be several days before the plans for the taking up of the $17,000,000 floating debt are made known in detail. Meanwhile there is a great deal of speculation regarding the corporation. An authorized representative of the Whitney syndicate denied yesterday that Metropolitan interests were in either the syndicate which is to take up the floating debt or in that which is to protect the individual holdings of Henry Hart.

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Clearing House Building Company was held at the Clearing House yesterday. The following Directors were re-elected for a year: George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; E. H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' Bank, and Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange Bank. The Directors re-elected the following officers for a year: President—G. G. Williams; Vice President—J. Edward Simmons; Secretary and Treasurer—William Sherer.

### NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange had a fairly active market yesterday, the trading amounting to some 350,000 bales. Cotton opened up 3 or 4 points, and steadily advanced, closing with a net gain of 7 or 8 points. It enjoyed a firm undertone. The demand for spot cotton in the South continues good.

Coffee gained slightly yesterday in a rather dull day's trading, amounting to 22,000 bags. It opened unchanged to 5 points off, and closed unchanged to 5 points up, without the presence of any exciting incidents.

Wheat was dull on the Produce Exchange but strong, making a slight net advance. Improving tendencies in foreign markets are reported, and confirmation was received of the news of plague at Rosario, Argentine Republic, and of crop damage in France. The export sales were small. Corn was dull, without much change. Oats were firm and steady.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE SURPLUS.

The younger members of the Produce Exchange were somewhat excited yesterday over a report that it is proposed by the Gratuity Fund Trustees to leave them out in the distribution of the $750,000 surplus and to divide the fund among the older members who helped swell it some time ago. The Trustees, it is said, are thinking of going to the courts to get them to help settle the distribution of the funds. There is no doubt, it is said, that the older members will get the larger share, but it is well understood by the Exchange generally that no one who has contributed anything at all will be entirely shut out of the division.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent., and in that of the Bank of France from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Capitalists of this city said to be forming a combination to control thousands of acres of valuable coal lands in Western Wyoming and the output of the mines in that region.

Extension to be built by the Kansas Midland Railroad from Wichita, Kan., to Denison, Texas, to cost $300,000.

Passage by both houses of the Legislature of the Rapid Transit bill authorizing the issue of $25,000,000 in bonds for the underground railway.

An official of the Wisconsin Central quoted as saying that work on the terminals in Minneapolis will be begun shortly, and that the ground for connecting with the Great Northern tracks has been secured and a freight house and roundhouse will be erected.

Final report of the Special Masters of the Baltimore and Ohio showing that all the old claims against the road have been paid, except six, most of which are in litigation.

Passage by the Senate of the bill granting the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad the right of way through the military reservation in Oklahoma.

Election of Arthur Whitney to membership in the Stock Exchange.

According to Chicago dispatches, two joint notices signed by eighty-seven railroad systems have been sent out announcing that all commissions will be abolished Feb. 1.

Request of the Mayor of Baltimore that the foreclosure sale of the Western Maryland Railroad be deferred for one year.

Consolidation of the properties of the Cincinnati and Hamilton, the Miami Valley Traction, and the Dayton Traction Companies with the Southern Ohio Traction Company, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000 and an authorized bond issue to the same amount.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $173,829,114; balances, $9,419,023; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $969,737.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short, and 3@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was more active and prices were more irregular than on the previous day. A number of issues were traded in, in the majority of which closing quotations showed some recession from Wednesday's final figures, while a few stocks closed with substantial net gains. Considerable willingness to sell, with a demand that in some stocks was rather meagre, with here and there a stock that was in excellent demand, led to the irregular condition of the market. For most of the movements that occurred there was no explanation in news developments, though most of the news that did come to hand was of a favorable character. The trading in the gas issues made less prominent the continuing advance in Standard Oil, but this issue, though less active than earlier in the week, remained the object of considerable interest and ended the day with another large net gain. One or two of the industrial stocks were in good demand and sold at advances over previous day's figures, but as a whole this group furnished only a small part of the day's business.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common sold down to 22, the preferred stock to 43¾, and the bonds to 92¾. These declines were brought about by the announcement that the Directors of the company had reduced the rate of gas to 65 cents, thus bringing its price down to that fixed by the Consolidated Gas Company at the outbreak of the present rate-war, and still maintained by it. On the curb no definite opinion as to the significance of this move was expressed, but it was at first viewed as an indication that the conditions in the local gas industry are not quite as favorable as was supposed, and this led to the selling of the New Amsterdam issues, which brought about the sharp declines recorded. It was said, however, that insiders were buyers of the stock yesterday as they had been sellers when the New Amsterdam issues advanced after the price of gas was raised recently to the legal limit. Net declines in these issues for the day were half a point in the common stock, about 2 points in the preferred, and 1¼ points in the bonds. The bonds were the most active of the three issues.

STANDARD GAS attracted attention in view of the strength it displayed, notwithstanding the declines in the New Amsterdam stocks. Standard common was in demand at 112, and the preferred stock was wanted at 135. Very little of either issue was offered.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was active to the extent of about 700 shares, which changed hands at 2½. It was offered at this figure at the close, and 2¾ was bid, showing a net loss of ⅛ of a point. The decline in this stock caused some surprise, for during the day it was officially announced that the second payment of 85 a share, which was due Feb. 1, would not be called until July 2. It was also reported that at the annual meeting of the company, to be held in the first week in April, a proposition to reduce the capitalization from $25,000,000 to $2,500,000 would be presented to the stockholders with all probability of the plan being adopted. If this suggestion meets with approval, as is expected, the stock will become full paid and non-assessable, with a par value of $10. It is said that a similar plan may later be adopted by the New York and New England Transportation Companies.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was fairly active at the close and was offered down with very little support showing it sold at 5 and for a time was offered at that figure, but it rallied a little and closed at 5 bid, with a net loss of half a point.

BOROUGH GAS.—It was reported that at a meeting of the Borough Gas Company, held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, a new Board of Directors, consisting of R. L. Austin, H. Wichman, J. A. Eustis, Horace C. Potts of Philadelphia, and Albert Seligman of New York, was elected. It is said that the business of the company is growing rapidly and that a large number of new contracts have recently been made. It is thought that no further assessments will be called on the stock of the Brooklyn Gas and Electric Light Company, which was found last year to take over the Borough Gas Company, and which now controls that company.

Closing quotations were as follows:

### ACTIVE SECURITIES.

#### Gas Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Bay State Gas | 1¾ | 2 |
| New Amsterdam | 22 | 23 |
| New Amsterdam pf | 42½ | 43 |
| New Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 92¾ | 93¼ |

#### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Agricultural Chemical | 29 | 31 |
| American Agricultural Chemical pf | 76 | 78 |
| American Bicycle | 15 | 17 |
| American Bicycle pf | 43 | 45 |
| American Bicycle bonds | | 92½ |
| American Woolen Goods | 22¾ | 23¼ |
| American Woolen Goods pf., ex div. | 78½ | 79½ |
| Cast-Iron Pipe | | 7½ |
| Cast-Iron Pipe pf | | 8½ |
| Distilling Company of America | 42 | 44 |
| Distilling Company of America pf | 7 | 7½ |
| Electric Axle Light & Power | 22 | 23 |
| Electric Boat | | 4½ |
| Electric Boat pf | 15 | 17 |
| Havana Commercial | | 36 |
| Havana Commercial pf | | 20½ |
| International Pump | 60 | 61½ |
| International Pump pf., ex div. | 16 | 17 |
| Nat. Enameling & Stamp | 62½ | 63½ |
| Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf | 30 | 31 |
| National Brass | 28 | 30 |
| National Salt | 56 | 58 |
| National Salt pf | 46½ | 48 |
| National Tube | 78½ | 79½ |
| National Tube pf | 43½ | 44 |
| Otis Elevator | 91½ | 92 |
| Otis Elevator pf | 22 | 25 |
| Royal Baking Powder pf | 86 | 89 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg | 93½ | 95 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. pf | 29½ | 30 |
| Sloss-Sheffield | 80 | 81 |
| Sloss-Sheffield pf | 29 | 31 |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey | 68 | 70 |
| U.S. Pneumatic Horse Collar | ½ | ⅝ |

#### Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 82½ | 83¼ |
| American Air Power | 35 | 50 |
| American Cotton | | 50 |
| Arizona Lead | | 10 |
| Asphalt Company of America | 10 | 10½ |
| British Columbia Copper | 11½ | 12½ |
| California Copper | 9 | 10 |
| Central Fireworks | 30 | 33½ |
| Central Fireworks pf | 12 | 15 |
| Chicago & Alton sub | 50 | 55 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) | 106 | 106½ |
| Electric Vehicle | 93 | 96 |
| Electric Vehicle pf | 42 | 46 |
| *Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid | 48 | 65 |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | 1 | 1¼ |
| General Carriage | 5 | 7 |
| Illinois Transportation | | 5½ |
| *Markeen Copper | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Mexican 5s | 5 | 7 |
| New York Transportation | 97½ | 98½ |
| New England Transportation | 9½ | 10 |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie | 19 | 19½ |
| St. Louis subs | 133¼ | |
| St. Louis common | 25 | |
| St. Louis pf | 80 | |
| Retsof | 35 | 36 |
| Retsof bonds | 80 | |
| Storage Power | 10½ | |
| Superior and Boston Copper | 12 | |
| Tennessee Copper | 13¾ | 3-16 |
| Trust Company of America | 197 | 199 |
| Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds | 59 | 62 |

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

### LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

#### Street Railways.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 230 | 240 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 104 | 105 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 103½ | 111½ |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 117 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 105 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 235 | 237 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 100 | 102 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 108 | |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 106 | 108 |
| Columbus Railway | 20 | 24 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. | 80 | 86 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. 5s | 58 | 60 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 103 | 106 |
| Empire City Railroad | 375 | 400 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 85 | 87 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 58 | 75 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 5s | 98 | 100 |
| Nassau Electric 4s | 87 | 90 |
| Nassau Electric 5s | 108 | 112 |
| New Orleans Traction | 27 | 28 |
| New Orleans Traction pf | 100 | 102 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 190 | 205 |
| North Jersey Street Railway | | 38½ |
| North Jersey Street Railways 4s | 86 | 89 |
| Orange & Passaic Valley bonds | 103 | 104 |
| Steinway Railway Co. 6 per cent. | 117 | 118 |
| Second Avenue Railroad consols | 153½ | 157 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad | 200 | 210 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit | 13 | 16 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s | 25 | 35 |
| Union Railway stock | 115 | 117 |
| United Traction, Providence | 198 | 200 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 30 | 31¼ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf | 105 | 106½ |

#### Gas Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 4 | 7 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 72 | 75 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 100 | 103 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark | | 103 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds | | 55 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 213¾ | 103 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 87½ | 23½ |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 102 | 105 |
| Denver Gas | | 37 |
| Denver Gas 5s | | 77 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | | 79 |
| Fort Wayne Gas | | 40 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 6s | | 45 |
| Indianapolis Gas | | 64 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | | 105 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. | | 103 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | | 40 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas | 38 | 45 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s | 60 | 65 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Mutual Gas of New York | 275 | 290 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 81 | 83 |
| New England Gas & Coke | 19½ | 20½ |
| New England Gas & Coke bonds | 72½ | 73 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 108 | 112 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con | 106 | 109 |
| North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. | 102½ | 103¾ |
| North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds | 55 | 56 |
| Ohio & Indiana | 107 | 109 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 38 | 45 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 60 | 65 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 40 | 46 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 96 | 98 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 54 | 58 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 86 | 89 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf | 112 | 113 |
| Standard Gas 1st | 135 | |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 115 | 117 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds | 15 | 16 |
| Western Gas | 90 | 99 |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 102 | 105 |

#### Ferry Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Ferry | | |
| Brooklyn Ferry 5s | 23 | 26 |
| Hoboken Ferry, (new) | 88½ | 89½ |
| Hoboken Ferry con. 5s | 65 | 68 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 93 | 94 |
| Union Ferry | 108 | 110 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 39 | 40 |
| | 100¾ | 100¾ |

#### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Typefounders' | 51 | 53 |
| Barney & Smith | 10 | 13½ |
| Barney & Smith pf | 99 | 105 |
| Barney & Smith bonds | 103 | 106 |
| Consolidated Rubber Tire | 7¼ | |
| Consolidated Rubber Tire pf | 30 | 35 |
| Cramps' Shipyard | 79 | 81 |
| General Chemical | 50 | |
| General Chemical pf | 116 | 119 |
| Hudson River Telephone | 108 | 108 |
| Lorillard Company pf | 116 | 119 |
| Standard Coupler | 108 | 108 |
| Trenton Potteries | 35 | 38 |
| Trenton Potteries pf | 6 | 10 |
| Union Typewriter | 45 | 55 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf | 26 | 27 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf | 110 | 113 |
| Worthington Pump pf | 120 | 122 |
| | 98 | 99 |

#### Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 47 | 50 |
| Central & South American Tel | 105 | 105½ |
| Iron Steamboat | 3 | |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 59 | 60 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alamo sold at .16, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 500 Cosmos at .02, 100 Crown Point at .13, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 16½, 100 Hale & Norcross at .45, 300 Little Chief at .17, 500 Mexican at .40, 500 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Ontario at 8.25, and 300 Ophir at .77.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .45 | Potosi | .40 |
| Adams Consol | .19 | Quicksilver | .11 |
| Belcher | .08 | Quicksilver pf | 1.75 |
| Best & Belcher | .22 | Savage | 7.50 |
| Breece | .14 | Standard | .14 |
| Bruns. Consol | 1.40 | Small Hopes | 2.50 |
| Caledonia, B. H. | .50 | Union Consol | 1.00 |
| Challenge Con | .28 | Utah | .28 |
| Crown Point | .04 | Victor | .26 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | 1.00 | Yellow Jacket | 1.00 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .02 | Argentum Juanita | .22 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .08 | Alamo | .21 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .05 | Anaconda | .15 |
| Crescent | .15 | Crip. Ck. Con | .36 |
| Cetalpa | .20 | Creede & Crip. Ck | .15 |
| Dunkin | .20 | Croesus | .10 |
| Deadwood Terra | .01 | Golden Fleece | .50 |
| Eureka Consol | .15 | Isabella | .27 |
| Father De Smet | .08 | Mollie Gibson | 1.20 |
| Gould & Curry | .22 | Mount Rosa | .22 |
| Hale & Norcross | .60 | Pharmacist | .43½ |
| Homestake | 50.00 | Portland | 13½ |
| Horn Silver | 1.00 | Specimen | 2.30 |
| Iron Silver | .60 | Union | .69 |
| Julia Consol | .01 | Work | .41 |
| Kingston & Pemb | .30 | Damon | .30 |
| La Crosse | .27 | Elkton | .27 |
| Leadville Con | .14 | Findlay | 1.10 |
| Little Chief | .17 | Jackpot | .14 |
| Mexican | .45 | Garfield | .15 |
| Moulton | .30 | Pinnacle | .30 |
| Ontario | 8.00 | Tornado | .55 |
| Ophir | .73 | Ala. Fdy. No. 2 | .25 |
| Occidental | .14 | Ala. Fdy. No. 3 | .17 |
| Plymouth | .08 | Ala. Fdy. No. 4 | .17 |
| Phoenix G. M. Co. | .07 | Grey Forge | .15 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Colony | 4 | 5 | |
| Old Dom | 18 | 18½ | |
| Osceola | 70½ | 72 | |
| Parrot | 41¾ | 42 | |
| Pioneer | 1½ | 2½ | |
| Quincy | 142 | 143 | |
| Rhode Island | 4¼ | 4¾ | |
| Santa Fé | 5¼ | 5½ | |
| Santa Ysabel | 6½ | 7 | |
| Shoe | 31 | 31½ | |
| Tamarack | 177 | 180 | |
| Utah Cons. | 25½ | 26¼ | |
| Washington | 1 | 1¼ | |
| White Knob | 14 | 15 | |
| Winona | 5 | 7 | |
| Wolverine | 39 | 39½ | |

### Mining Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adventure | 3 | 6 |
| Allouez | 3 | 3½ |
| Arcadian | 16 | 17½ |
| Arnold | 5½ | 6½ |
| Ash Bed | .50 | 1 |
| Atlantic | 20¼ | 21½ |
| Baltic | 16¾ | 17¾ |
| Bos. & C. C. | .20 | .25 |
| Boston & M. | 265 | 267 |
| Butte & Bost. | 50 | 52 |
| Calumet & Arca. | 742 | 750 |
| Centennial | 15½ | 16 |
| Franklin | 15 | 15¼ |
| Humboldt | 1 | 2 |
| Kearsarge | 22½ | 23 |
| Mohawk | 14 | 15 |

### Railroad Stocks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston & A. | 240 | Cent. M. pf. | 63 |
| Boston & L. | 242 | Fitchburg pf. | 124½ |
| Boston & M. | 199 | Fitchburg pf. | 125 |
| Boston & P. | 300 | N. Y. & N. E. 6s | 110½ |
| Boston El. | 96 | N. Y. & N. E. 7s | 114½ |
| Bos. Gas 5s | 80¼ | N. Y. & N. E. 7s, West End | 92½ |
| Cent. Mass. | 11 | | 93 |

### Miscellaneous Stocks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Bell Tel. | 330 | Mex. Tel. | 3 |
| Chi. Stk. Yds. | 134½ | N. Eng. Tel. | 135 |
| Dom. Coal | 42 | U. S. Oil | 19 |
| Dom. Coal pf. | 115 | Westinc. El. | 40¾ |
| Erie Tel. | 163½ | West. El. pf. | |
| *Ex div. | | | |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Cambria | 21¼ | 22 |
| Choctaw | 33 | 34 |
| El. Co., C. A. | 12¼ | 12½ |
| Lehigh Val. | 24⅝ | 25 |
| Marsden | 11⅞ | 12½ |
| Phila. Trac. | 96¾ | 97 |
| Union Trac. | 38⅝ | 38¾ |
| U. G. & I. | 148 | 149 |
| Welsb. Li. | 44 | 45 |
| W.N.Y. & P. | 7⅞ | 7½ |

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The developments regarding the Fitchburg property naturally had sympathetic influence to-day on Boston and Maine, Central Massachusetts, and Rutland, all of which made slight gains. Rutland preferred was up 10 points on the bidding quotation to 80, while the best offering price was 81½.

In the copper shares business was extremely light, but all of the specialties showed improvement. This was notably true of Butte, which at one time sold at 53, but later fell off to 51, while ¼ of 1 per cent. was bid to call it at 60 in 60 days. Osceola gained 4 points to 71; Montana sold at from 265 to 267 ex dividend; Calumet and Hecla was up 5 points to 745; Arcadian in a small way, on odd lot transactions, sold at 15½ and 16½; Parrot went to 41¾; Centennial-Eureka sold at 22½.

In the general list Erie Telephone was in good demand up to 104 and the rights pushed up again to 81. Dominion Coal sold at 42, and Bell Telephone gained two points to 332. The last hour brought an intense dullness, with the ticker actually at a standstill for much of the time, and final prices generally came somewhat under the best figures of the day.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the nominal rate, but it is understood that some of the banks made loans as low as 3 per cent.—a rate that is just one-half that quoted a week ago. The actual business done, however, was so light that the loaning rate really counted for little. New York funds sold at 5 and 7½ cents premium. Closing bid and asked:

### Mining Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adventure | 3 | 6 |
| Allouez | 3 | 3½ |
| Arcadian | 16 | 17½ |
| Arnold | 5½ | 6½ |
| Ash Bed | .50 | 1 |
| Atlantic | 20¼ | 21½ |
| Baltic | 16¾ | 17¾ |
| Bos. & C. C. | .20 | .25 |
| Boston & M. | 265 | 267 |
| Butte & Bost. | 50 | 52 |
| Calumet & Arca. | 742 | 750 |
| Centennial | 15½ | 16 |
| Franklin | 15 | 15¼ |
| Humboldt | 1 | 2 |
| Kearsarge | 22½ | 23 |
| Mohawk | 14 | 15 |
| Old Colony | 4 | 5 |
| Old Dom | 18 | 18¼ |
| Osceola | 70½ | 72 |
| Parrot | 41¾ | 42 |
| Pioneer | 1½ | 2½ |
| Quincy | 142 | 143 |
| Rhode Island | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| Santa Fé | 5¼ | 5½ |
| Santa Ysabel | 6½ | 7 |
| Shoe | 31 | 31½ |
| Tamarack | 177 | 180 |
| Utah Cons. | 25½ | 26¼ |
| Washington | 1 | 1¼ |
| White Knob | 14 | 15 |
| Winona | 5 | 7 |
| Wolverine | 39 | 39½ |

### Railroad Stocks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston & A. | 240 | Cent. M. pf. | 63 |
| Boston & L. | 242 | Fitchburg pf. | 124½ 125 |
| Boston & M. | 199 | N. Y. & N. E. 6s | 110½ |
| Boston & P. | 300 | N. Y. & N. E. 7s | 114½ |
| Boston El. | 96 | N. Y. & N. E. 7s, West End | 92½ 93 |
| Bos. Gas 5s | 80¼ | | |
| Cent. Mass. | 11 | | |

### Miscellaneous Stocks.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Bell Tel. | 330 | Mex. Tel. | 3 |
| Chi. Stk. Yds. | 134½ | N. Eng. Tel. | 135 |
| Dom. Coal | 42 | U. S. Oil | 19 |
| Dom. Coal pf. | 115 | Westinc. El. | 40¾ |
| Erie Tel. | 163½ | West. El. pf. | |
| *Ex div. | | | |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Chicago Union Traction closed at 75¼, which was 1¼ gain over the opening. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 77, and $20,000 bonds brought 95⅝; the certificates sold at 25. Other prices were practically stationary.

| Sales. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 465..Linseed | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| 365..Linseed pf | 54⅞ | 54⅜ | 54⅝ |
| 50..American Strawboard | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 50..Central Union | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 367..Chicago Union Trac. pf. | 75¼ | 74 | 75¼ |
| 2..Chicago City Ry | 275 | 275 | 275 |
| 100..Diamond Match | 122⅝ | 122 | 122 |
| 110..Lake Street Elevated | 11½ | 11 | 11 |
| 100..Metropolitan Elevated | 10½ | 10 | 10 |
| 15..Metropolitan Elev. pf. | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 670..National Biscuit | 37 | 36⅞ | 36¾ |
| 300..National Biscuit pf. | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| 63..National Carbon | 19⅜ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 275..National Carbon pf. | 82⅜ | 82¾ | 82½ |
| 4..North Chicago | 41⅝ | 41 | 41½ |
| 112..South Side Elevated | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 332..West Chicago | 111⅛ | 110¾ | 111¼ |
| 50..Western Stone | 32 | 32 | 32 |

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Omaha Water Company, and the Banco Internacional El Hipotecario de Mexico.

Coupons on the Buffalo Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 1.

### Railroad Extension on Staten Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Staten Island Midland Railroad Company has certified to the Secretary of State the following extension of route: From present location on Midland Avenue, Borough of Richmond, along Ocean Avenue, to Lincoln Avenue, thence through private property, to New Dorp Lane, to Cedar Grove Avenue, and along the latter avenue for several hundred feet.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 25, 1900.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | 116 | 45 | Adams Express | 114 | 115 | 114 | 115 | |
| 12¾ | 13¼ | 160 | Am. Car & Foundry | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 59 | 60¼ | 290 | Am. Car & Found. pf. | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60 | 60 | − ¼ |
| 39⅝ | 40 | 1,350 | American Ice | 38½ | 39⅝ | 38½ | 39⅜ | |
| 33½ | 33⅝ | 200 | American Cotton Oil | 33½ | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33½ | − ¼ |
| 14½ | 14⅝ | 300 | American Linseed | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 54⅝ | 54⅞ | 150 | Am. Linseed pf | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | |
| 5¾ | 6 | 200 | American Malting | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 38⅝ | 38⅞ | 935 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 38 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅜ | |
| 88 | 88½ | 300 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf | 88¾ | 88⅝ | 88⅜ | 88⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 42¼ | 42½ | 400 | Am. Steel Hoop | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | − ⅝ |
| 49 | 49¼ | 9,855 | Am. Steel Hoop pf | 81 | 81¼ | 81 | 81⅛ | |
| 90¼ | 90½ | 383 | Am. Steel & Wire | 49½ | 50 | 49 | 49⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 116⅜ | 117 | 18,880 | Am. Steel & Wire pf | 90½ | 90⅝ | 90⅛ | 90⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 112½ | 114 | | Am. Sugar Ref. Co | 117¾ | 117¾ | 116¼ | 116⅝ | − ¼ |
| 92 | 96 | 50 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | + ¼ |
| 28 | 29⅜ | 10 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 80 | 81 | 100 | American Tin Plate | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 49 | 49¼ | 312 | Am. Tin Plate pf | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | |
| 99¼ | 99⅝ | 6,190 | American Tobacco | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100 | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 40½ | 850 | Anaconda Copper | 40½ | 41 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 195⅜ | 20 | 600 | At., T. & S. F. | 19⅞ | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 61 | 61⅛ | 12,410 | At., T. & S. F. pf | 61½ | 61⅝ | 61¼ | 61⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 57⅞ | 58 | 1,300 | Baltimore & Ohio | 58⅜ | 58⅝ | 58 | 58⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 75⅝ | 75¾ | 5,250 | Baltimore & Ohio pf | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 71¾ | 71⅞ | 21,260 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran | 73½ | 73 | 71¼ | 71⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 149 | 150 | 1,365 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 146⅜ | 148½ | 146⅜ | 148 | + ⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 16½ | 1,135 | Brunswick City | 15⅜ | 16⅝ | 15⅜ | 16¼ | + ⅝ |
| 29⅞ | 30 | 2,100 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 29⅞ | 30 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 122½ | 122⅝ | 6,955 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 123 | 123 | 122¼ | 122⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 13⅝ | 1,952 | Chicago Great West | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 40¾ | 40¾ | 310 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 40¾ | 41⅛ | 40 | 40 | − ⅝ |
| 97 | 97 | 7,855 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf | 119¼ | 119¼ | 118⅝ | 118⅞ | |
| 163½ | 163¾ | 20 | Chicago & Northw | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | |
| 106⅜ | 107 | 2,445 | Chi., R. I. & Pac | 106⅝ | 106⅞ | 106⅜ | 106⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 103¾ | 104 | 100 | Chicago Term. Trans | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | |
| 114½ | 114⅝ | 400 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 114½ | 114⅝ | 114½ | 114⅝ | |
| 103⅜ | 103⅝ | 400 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel | 61 | 61½ | 61 | 61 | − ¼ |
| 11 | 12 | 6,035 | Cleve., Lor. & W. pf | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | |
| 51⅞ | 52 | 1,795 | Federal Steel | 51⅞ | 52 | 51½ | 51½ | |
| 73½ | 73⅝ | 100 | Federal Steel pf | 73½ | 74 | 73½ | 73½ | |
| 123½ | 123¾ | 1,200 | General Electric | 123¼ | 123¼ | 123¼ | 123¼ | |
| 54⅞ | 55⅛ | 640 | Glucose Sugar Ref | 54⅝ | 55¼ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 112 | 113 | 13 | Great Northern pf | 166¾ | 166⅞ | 166¾ | 166¾ | |
| 32¼ | 34 | 210 | H. B. Claflin Co | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | − ½ |
| 50¾ | 50⅞ | 210 | Hocking Valley | 32 | 32¼ | 32 | 32¼ | |
| 114½ | 114½ | 645 | Hocking Valley pf | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 10⅜ | 11 | 1,040 | Illinois Central | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | + ½ |
| 12⅜ | 12½ | 335 | International Silver | 10 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅝ | |
| 52¼ | 54 | 200 | Iowa Central | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | |
| 8½ | 8⅝ | 200 | K. C., P. & G., t. r | 52¾ | 53 | 52¾ | 52¾ | |
| 79 | 79½ | 300 | Laclede Gas | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | |
| 22¾ | 23 | 100 | Lake Erie & West | 79 | 79¼ | 79 | 79¼ | |
| 84 | 85 | 200 | Lake Erie & West. pf | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 81¼ | 81¼ | 10,275 | Louisville & Nashville | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | |
| 93⅜ | 94⅛ | 5,730 | Manhattan Con | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | 81 | 81¼ | + ⅛ |
| 169⅜ | 170 | 8,740 | Met. Street Railway | 94 | 94⅜ | 93⅞ | 94 | |
| 12 | 12½ | 1,000 | Mexican Central | 169¼ | 171 | 168¾ | 169¼ | + ¾ |
| 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 300 | Mexican National ctfs. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 104 | 110 | 50 | Michigan Central | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 59 | 60 | 700 | Minn. & St. Louis | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 00¼ | 93 | 100 | Minn. & St. L., 2d pf | 58 | 59⅜ | 58 | 59⅛ | |
| 43⅞ | 43⅝ | 4,780 | Missouri Pacific | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 36⅞ | 37 | 200 | National Biscuit Co | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ | |
| 26½ | 26⅝ | 100 | National Lead Co | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | |
| 103 | 104 | 291 | National Lead Co. pf | 26½ | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅛ | |
| 660 | 670 | 190 | National Steel | 105 | 105 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | |
| 92¼ | 93¼ | 320 | National Steel pf | 41⅜ | 42 | 41 | 41 | |
| 116⅜ | 117 | 2,475 | New Jersey Central | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| 133⅜ | 134 | 2,745 | New York Central | 116⅜ | 116⅞ | 116⅜ | 116⅞ | |
| 43⅞ | 43⅝ | 725 | Norfolk & Western | 134 | 134½ | 134 | 134 | |
| 70⅜ | 70⅝ | 4,310 | Norfolk & West. pf | 25¼ | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | |
| 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 4,110 | North American | 70⅜ | 70⅝ | 70¼ | 70¼ | |
| 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 910 | Northern Pacific | 14⅝ | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15 | |
| 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 1,000 | Northern Pacific pf | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51½ | 51⅝ | |
| 44 | 44 | 1,475 | Pacific Mail | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅜ | 74⅝ | |
| 129⅜ | 129⅝ | 10 | Pennsylvania R. R | 44 | 44 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | |
| 128½ | 128⅝ | 2,850 | Penn. R. R., sub. rcts. | 129⅜ | 129⅝ | 129¼ | 129¼ | |
| 105½ | 105⅝ | 270 | People's Gas, Chicago | 128½ | 128⅝ | 128½ | 128½ | |
| 2⅜ | 2⅝ | 530 | Peo., Dec. & Evans | 105½ | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ | |
| 93½ | 93⅝ | 210 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 56¼ | 56⅝ | 220 | Pressed Steel Car | 93½ | 93⅝ | 93 | 93 | |
| 87¾ | 87¾ | 220 | Pressed Steel Car pf | 56¼ | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¼ | |
| 180¼ | 180½ | 714 | Pullman Company | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | |
| 50⅞ | 51 | 300 | Reading 1st pf | 180¼ | 180½ | 180¼ | 180¼ | |
| 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 600 | Reading 2d pf | 50⅞ | 51 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | |
| 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 50 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | |
| 43¼ | 43¼ | 250 | Rio Grande Western | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 9¼ | 9¼ | 110 | St. Louis & San Fran. | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43½ | |
| 68 | 68 | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 225 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 10,650 | St. Louis Southw | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | |
| 28 | 28 | 1,400 | St. Louis Southw. pf | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | |
| 38¼ | 38¼ | 1,770 | Southern Pacific | 28 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 910 | Southern Railway | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 925 | Southern Railway pf | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 85⅜ | 85⅝ | 117 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54½ | 54⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 15⅝ | | Texas Pacific | 85⅜ | 85⅜ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | |
| 12¼ | 14 | 4,020 | Texas Pacific Land Tr | 16 | 16 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 116⅜ | 117 | | Third Avenue | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 137 | 139 | 13,800 | Twin City R. T. pf | 117⅜ | 118 | 116¼ | 116¼ | |
| 22 | 23 | 1,971 | Union Bag & Paper | 137 | 138 | 137 | 138 | |
| 74½ | 75⅜ | 7

## IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The teams of the New York and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club met in the Athletic League at the New York Athletic Club alleys last night. The result was a clean string of victories for the New Yorks. They made an average of 928 for the three games, and are now tied with the Roseville Athletic Association team for first place in the tournament. Klingelhoffer and Brown bowled in splendid form, the former making an average of 201 for the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 168; Brown, 202; Toussaint, 168; Klingelhoffer, 229; Booth, 195. Total, 962.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 148; Davies, 140; Townley, 149; Safford, 153; Johnson, 170. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 178; Brown, 196; Toussaint, 197; Klingelhoffer, 182; Booth, 181. Total, 934.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 174; Davies, 115; Townley, 162; Safford, 200; Johnson, 175. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.

New York A. C.—Armstrong, 150; Brown, 174; Toussaint, 192; Klingelhoffer, 193; Booth, 179; Total, 888.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Stone, 152; Davies, 172; Townley, 168; Safford, 180; Johnson, 171. Total, 843.

The final series of games was bowled in the Columbia League last night. The Empires won two games and the Village team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 175; Howell, 175; Williamson, 195; Young, 159; Arnold, 211. Total, 915.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 170; Doscher, 157; Hartman, 107; Harder, 134; E. Riedel, 189. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Feeley, 189; Phillips, 154; R. Coleman, 199; Mahoney, 161; Faulk, 161. Total, 864.

Diamond—M. Riedel, 172; Doscher, 165; Hartman, 127; Harder, 162; E. Riedel, 148. Total, 774.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 149; Howell, 164; Williamson, 153; Young, 234; Arnold, 154. Total, 854.

Village—Feeley, 193; Phillips, 127; R. Coleman, 196; Mahoney, 148; Faulk, 166. Total, 830.

The Senate Club had no difficulty in winning both of its games yesterday in the Brooklyn Arlington ladies' tournament. Mrs. Eiserman of the Senate team made the highest average of the day. Of the other clubs playing, Frohsin won and lost a game and Columbia No. 2 lost twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Senate—Miss Louise Jacobi, 108; Mrs. Martin, 135; Miss Ruth Jacobi, 111; Mrs. Eiserman, 145; Mrs. Jackson, 144. Total, 643.

Frohsin—Miss A. Jacoby, 83; Mrs. Kofler, 112; Mrs. Bebenroth, 96; Mrs. Joch, 92; Mrs. Vandewall, 102. Total, 475.

SECOND GAME.

Frohsin—Miss A. Jacoby, 99; Mrs. Kofler, 86; Mrs. Bebenroth, 96; Mrs. Joch, 92; Mrs. Vandewall, 102. Total, 475.

Columbia No. 2—Mrs. Buck, 79; Mrs. Seeger, 93; Mrs. Laue, 89; Mrs. Geiger, 78; Mrs. Heyer, 95. Total, 430.

THIRD GAME.

Senate—Mrs. Martin, 155; Miss Louise Jacobi, 115; Miss Ruth Jacobi, 94; Mrs. Eiserman, 154; Mrs. Jackson, 148. Total, 666.

Columbia No. 2—Mrs. Buck, 82; Mrs. Seeger, 106; Mrs. Laue, 56; Mrs. Geiger, 85; Mrs. Heyer, 84. Total, 413.

The second team of the Pontiac Wheelmen bowled its games in the North Side National League last night with four men and were easily beaten in two games. The Dolando team scored a double victory and the Vernons broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dolando—Schlusing, 168; Burkitt, 187; Phillips, 150; Luhrs, 152; Moynahan, 131. Total, 888.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Kessler, 198; Bell, 128; Stearns, 181; Clinch, 158. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Vernon—Bock, 156; Winters, 123; Conlin, 154; Gross, 130; Jordan, 150. Total, 713.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Kessler, 177; Bell, 124; Stearns, 161; Clinch, 160. Total, 622.

THIRD GAME.

Dolando—Schlusing, 157; Burkitt, 160; Phillips, 184; Luhrs, 201; Moynahan, 173. Total, 875.

Vernon—Bock, 154 Gross, 167; Conlin, 169; Winters, 163; Jordan, 156 Total, 809.

Only one game was bowled in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Germania alleys last night. Scores:

Spartan—Moje, 168; Dohm, 191; Rentsch, 164; Cammann, 163; Schilling, 163. Total, 849.

Grove Hill—Potts, 177; Robitzek, 195; Voigt, 154; Schneider, 125; Strack, 142. Total, 793.

The South Paw No. 2 team won two games last night in the Brooklyn Arlington tournament. The Amerfort team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Kroninge, 147; Walters, 172; Menking, 131; Caddieu, 134; Maas, 158. Total, 742.

South Paw No. 2—Rendell, 194; Sittley, 181; Biershank, 173; Howe, 105; Clover, 175. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Kroninge, 166; Walters, 145; Menking, 151; Caddieu, 153; Maas, 136. Total, 751.

Amerfort—R. C. Bennett, 159; T. S. Remsen, 152; D. Remsen, 167; Ryder, 134; B. Bennett, 156. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.

Amerfort—R. C. Bennett, 174; T. S. Remsen, 136; D. Remsen, 123; Ryder, 143; B. Bennett, 113. Total, 689.

South Paw No. 2—Rendell, 145; Sittley, 159; Biershank, 167; Howe, 163; Clover, 182. Total, 816.

The Greenwich Company team scored a double victory in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 173; Fleming, 134; Granus, 151; Sprague, 150; Van Sann, 155. Total, 762.

Royal—Burgess, 140; Thurston, 108; Booth, 95; Wells, 152; Hendricks, 178. Total, 673.

SECOND GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 142; Fleming, 149; Granus, 144; Sprague, 156; Van Sann, 191. Total, 782.

Palatine—Emerson, 152; Rodgers, 129; Burgess, 164; Hassall, 141; Meagher, 148. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 134; Rodgers, 168; Burgess, 155; Hassall, 170; Meagher, 146. Total, 773.

Royal—Burgess, 176; Thurston, 110; Booth, 146; Wells, 198; Hendricks, 165. Total, 755.

The Orientals rolled big scores in the Harlem League last night, and were victorious in two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Warmuth, 165; Sieburg, 187; M. Warmuth, 175; Modersohn, 169; W. Gerdes, 200. Total, 896.

Riverdale—J. Ebling, 170; Monahan, 134; Bronwer, 185; Zollinger, 155; G. Ebling, 170. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 203; Vogel, 166; Rothermel, 199; Schultz, 198; Stumpfel, 211. Total, 977.

Riverdale—J. Ebling, 177; Monahan, 149; Bronwer, 191; Zollinger, 197; G. Ebling, 149. Total, 863.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 183; Vogel, 145; Rothermel, 189; Schultz, 205; Stumpfel, 178. Total, 910.

Lotus—W. Warmuth, 173; Sieburg, 162; M. Warmuth, 156; Modersohn, 201; W. Gerdes, 127. Total, 819.

In the Arlington National tournament last night the Alcos, Welcomes, and Glendales each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 149; Schulz, 209; Doerr, 157; Schmidt, 193; Wenderoth, 171. Total, 879.

Alco—Dewes, 180; F. Klucken, 195; Jacks n, 160; Rossbach, 145; A. Klucken, 172. Total, 852.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—Dewes, 176; F. Klucken, 172; Jackson, 185; Rossbach, 141; A. Klucken, 216. Total, 890.

Glendale—Laine, 156; C. Fuchs, 160; Cohen, 136; Stutterheim, 137; R. Fuchs, 154. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 175; C. Fuchs, 180; Cohen, 132; Stutterheim, 150; R. Fuchs, 165. Total, 802.

Welcome—Bernet, 157; Schulz, 154; Doerr, 155; Schmidt, 180; Wenderoth, 165. Total, 730.

A series of games was bowled in Section 2 of the United Bowling Club's tournament last night at the Arcade Alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 165; Steffens, 148; Esselmann, 152; Schroeder, 197; Bucholz, 184. Total, 846.

Apollo—Hons, 189; Tepperwin, 157; Busch, 135; Wahlers, 160; Bertsch, 143. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 112; Thode, 150; Daly, 158; Steinmetz, 184; Witt, 178. Total, 782.

Apollo—Hons, 182; Tepperwin, 167; Busch, 116; Wahlers, 139; Bertsch, 137. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 127; Steffens, 153; Esselmann, 170; Schroeder, 176; Bucholz, 185. Total, 811.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 149; Thode, 143; Daly, 165; Steinmetz, 179; Witt, 145. Total, 781.

The scores made in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night were not very high. The games, however, were interesting. The National Park Bank team won both its games, and the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn won and lost a game, the Chase National Bank second team failing to win a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Park—Eisemann, 146; Schultz, 132; Block, 149; Davidson, 195; Wylie, 196. Total, 818.

Broadway—Schaller, 120; Johnson, 129; Sandall, 129; Schneider, 194; Wortmann, 157. Total, 696.

SECOND GAME.

Broadway—Schaller, 179; Johnson, 108; Sandall, 158; Schneider, 189; Wortmann, 153. Total, 787.

Chase National, No. 2—Jones, 135; Torniport, 1.0; Bohn, 122; Maqueston, 135; Delmar, 132. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.

National Park—Eisemann, 154; Schultz, 117; Block, 186; Davidson, 147; Wylie, 172. Total, 776.

Chase National, No. 2—Jones, 119; Torniport, 127; Bohn, 123; Maqueston, 106; Delmar, 121. Total, 596.

The feature of the bowling in the American National tourney last night was the second game, between the Spartans and Bleeckers. The score was a tie at the end of the tenth frame. In the extra frame the Bleeckers won by 19 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 198; Mesloh, 183; Tadman, 152; Bellmer, 124; A. Sievers, 183. Total, 840.

Bleecker—Beam, 142; Wragge, 171; Dorland, 164; Schlichte, 184; Ritter, 160. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 145; Matzen, 194; Westberg, 200; Coulon, 155; Maier, 164. Total, 858.

Bleecker—Beam, 176; Wragge, 144; Dorland, 175; Schlichte, 199; Ritter, 164. Total, 858.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Wingenfeld, 168; Matzen, 191; Westberg, 199; Coulon, 144; Maier, 197. Total, 899.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 150; Mesloh, 170; Tadman, 119; Bellmer, 183; A. Sievers, 177. Total, 799.

At the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament last night the Gilbert Council bowled big scores and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 180; Fuller, 168; Hager, 127; Bierds, 167; Van Tassell, 189. Total, 827.

De Long Council—Bloke, 152; Schuman, 173; Herx, 149; Haff, 149; Landman, 125. Total, 748.

SECOND GAME.

Bushwick Council—Niles, 165; Bucken, 183; Corrigan, 147; Scharfenberg, 166; Baker, 160. Total, 821.

De Long Council—Blake, 150; Schuman, 159; Herx, 151; Haff, 188; Landman, 162. Total, 810.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 203; Fuller, 188; Hager, 192; Bierds, 206; Van Tassell, 169. Total, 958.

Bushwick Council—Niles, 168; Bucken, 124; Corrigan, 107; Scharfenberg, 155; Baker, 194. Total, 808.

The Greater New York Wheelmen won from Carroll Park and South Brooklyn Wheelmen last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Club of Long Island at the Elephant Club. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Schneider, 137; Smith, 142; Hauer, 169; Hause, 191; Grave, 167. Total, 808.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 141; Nash, 84; Eglehoff, 140; Spellman, 147; Degrahart, 156. Total, 664.

SECOND GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 123; Nash, 135; Eglehoff, 128; Spellman, 147; Degrahart, 179. Total, 712.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 143; Eno, 157; Stoutenburg, 194; Henry, 111; Buckwoldt, 170. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Schneider, 155; Smith, 158; Hauer, 133; Hause, 127; Grave, 164. Total, 737.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 129; Eno, 147; Stoutenburg, 122; Henry, 133; Buckwoldt, 181. Total, 712.

### Tournament Games To-day.

Harlem League—Premier, Empire, Boulevard, North Side National League—Empire, Prospect, Morris Wheelmen.

Bank Clerks' League — American Exchange, Chase National No. 1, Importers and Traders'.

Arlington National—Bleecker, Holschen, Black Bass.

American National—Lotus, Central, Arlington, National League—America, Doolittle, Riverdale.

Morning Newspaper League—The Journal vs. The World.

Royal Arcanum League—Americus, Colfax, Citizens'.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Lefferts, Washington Irving, Oxford.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Nassau, J. F. Price, Bushwick.

### N. Y. A. C. Hockey Team Beaten.

The Crescent Athletic Club's hockey team defeated the team from the New York Athletic Club at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, in one of the most closely contested games of the season. The final score was four goals to three, several additional minutes of play being necessary to change the tie of 3 to 3 which existed at the end of the second half.

## THE ARDANDHU'S CREW HERE.

### Charge Against the Captain of the Herman Winter.

The survivors of the crew of the steamer Ardandhu, arrived here yesterday on the Fall River steamer Pilgrim. The Ardandhu was in collision with the Herman Winter of Boston, in Robinson's Holl, Vineyard Sound, on Jan 23. Two men lost their lives as a result of the collision. The twenty-eight members of the crew who came here yesterday, were paid off at the British Vice-Consul's office, and a number of them left for their homes in Halifax.

Various stories were told by the crew as to the cause of the collision. These did not entirely agree, and the Munson Line is awaiting the report of Capt. Dundas of the disabled vessel. The Captain left Vineyard Haven last noght, and will make his report to-day.

Among the statements made by the crew of the Ardandhu was one to the effect that the Captain of the Herman Winter did not offer them any assistance after the collision.

John Lee, mate of the Ardandhu, was the spokesman of the crew.

## SCHWARTZ DEFAULTS HIS BAIL.

### Alleged Bucket Shop Keeper Fails to Face Grand Larceny Charge.

Samuel L. Schwartz, a broker, living at 701 Second Avenue, and who had a handsomely appointed office at 32 Broadway, where he is said to have conducted a bucket shop, disappeared yesterday, having defaulted the $1,000 bail fixed for his appearance in the Tombs Police Court. He was arrested Tuesday on the charge of grand larceny, made by Louis Lifschitz, a diamond cutter, of 321 East Eighteenth Street, who said he had been swindled out of $300.

Isadore Wolf, a real estate dealer of 220 Eldridge Street, qualified as a bondsman for Schwartz, who was held in $1,000 bail to await further examination yesterday. Schwartz could not be found yesterday. It developed in the Police Court that he had received $4,600 in foreign notes and jewelry from Lifschnitz for safe keeping in addition to the $300 specified in the charge.

The police say that the missing broker has a long record of crimes against him both in this country and Hungary, where he was born. He came to this country in 1896 and established himself at the Hoffman House, but was soon indicted for grand larceny in connection with a bucket shop then running at 49 New Street under the name of the "Schwartz Commission Company."

In September, 1898, he again gained notoriety in connection with the theft of a hat box containing $3,000 worth of jewelry from a wealthy Southern woman at Atlantic City.

### Less Duty on Mr. Gould's Antiques.

Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday reversed the decision of the customs authorities in an appeal taken by Amerman & Patterson, importers of the George J. Gould ewer and tray, antique articles of a painted copper, which cost when purchased abroad $14,000. The Government had contended that the articles were dutiable as decorated china, on which the rate is 60 per cent. The importers insisted that the articles should have been classed as oil and water paintings, and assessed under Paragraph 454 of the Dingley law, which imposes a tariff of 20 per cent. Judge Wheeler upheld the latter contention.

### Benefit for Mrs. Anthony.

The concert which was given in Chickering Hall last night for the benefit of Mrs. William Anthony, the widow of Marine "Bill" Anthony of battleship Maine fame, was not so largely attended as it was expected it would be, but there was a large sale of tickets. One of the principal features of the concert was the presence of a company of marines, about fifty in number, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under command of Sergt. Marr. Mrs. Mary D. Kennedy of Brooklyn, one of the managers of the benefit, said that it was expected to realize $2,000 from the affair.

### Merchant Stricken in the Street.

Within a few doors of his own business place at 72 Murray Street, Philip J. Hahn, fifty-seven years old, a glassware merchant, who was returning from lunch shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was stricken with apoplexy and fell to the sidewalk. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said last night that he had a poor chance of recovery. His wife and daughter came from their home at 134 West Ninety-eighth Street last night, and were still at the bedside of the unconscious man at a late hour. Mr. Hahn's son Frederick, with whom he is in business, lives at 771 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

### New Jersey Centenarian Dead.

SUMMIT, N J., Jan. 25.—Mrs. C. Hedges died to-day at the age of 101, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Morris. Mrs. Hedges was a descendent of an old Revolutionary family, and was a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. She celebrated her one hundred and first birthday in July last, and possessed all her faculties up to the time of her death. Her husband died a few years ago, after they had celebrated their golden wedding.

### Funds Secured for a Yale Fence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—It was learned to-day that the authorities at Yale have been provided with funds for a new Yale fence, to perpetuate one of the traditional features of the institution. The site for the proposed fence is not definitely settled, but it will probably be somewhere in the vicinity of the present fence. William P. Eno of New York of the class of 1882 will furnish the money.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### William Street Building Sold—Other Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Diedrich Luhrsen to an investor the four-story brick building 192 William Street.

Charles S. Gregor has sold for Collis P. Huntington the two lots on the west side of Central Park West, 25 feet north of Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, to Joseph Hamershlag.

The Barney-Sheldon Syndicate has resold the plot on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 222.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 30 by 100, adjoining that recently bought by Henry Lane Eno.

A. G. Loomis, Vice President of the National City Bank, is the buyer of the dwelling 149 Riverside Drive, the sale of which was recently reported.

Miles & Helfer have sold for James L. Miller to A. H. Price the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, together with the abutting lot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Max Marx has resold, through William J. Huston & Co., to Michael J. Dowd, the two lots on the east side of Broadway, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, purchased a few days ago from Dr. L. A. Queen.

Maclay & Davies report that they have sold the five-story flat 1,477 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 84.

North Brothers have purchased the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Leopold Hutter has sold to Henry Degener the two-story frame building, on lot 25.6 by 105, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 123 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

It is reported that the Jason Rogers estate has sold a plot of eleven lots at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Home Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the two dwellings 17 and 17½ Attorney Street, on a lot 40 by 20. Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Samuel Greenfield the old buildings at the northwest corner of Rivington and Mangin Streets, 60 by 81.

Frederick Haberman took title yesterday from the various owners to several parcels comprising a plot 100.5 by 109 at the southeast corner of Sixty-first Street and Madison Avenue. The stated considerations were nominal, but the revenue stamps affixed to the deeds indicated the price as $295,000. Mr. Haberman has acquired the property as a site for a fifteen-story apartment hotel.

### Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Third Avenue, east side, 138.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Maximilian Morgenthau ..... $32,240

By Strong & Ireland.

8 Christopher Street, 20.7 by 88.8 by 46.3 by 54.5, three-story brick building; partition sale, to James E. Levinesss..... 10,000

8 and 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 44 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Rankin..... 16,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Brook Avenue, west side, 195.3 feet south of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 39.7, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Boehm & Boehm 198 Fulton Street, 22 by 70, five-story stone-front building; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Harry E. Phyfe on Dec. 4, 1899; to Edward B. Trott..... 325

38 Dey Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Harry E. Phyfe on Dec. 4, 1899; to H. B. Devoe..... 400

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 78 and 80 Worth Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; New York Real Estate Association of 307 Broadway, owner; Richard Berger, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 549 to 555 Broadway, to a ten-story brick and iron store and loft building; Charles B. Rouss of 632 Fifth Avenue, owner; William J. Dilthey, architect; cost, $250,000.

### Rouss's Building Going Higher.

Charles Broadway Rouss will add two stories to that part of his building covering 549 to 553 Broadway, making it conform with that portion on No. 555, which is twelve stories in height. The plans, which were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architect William J. Dilthey, call for the expenditure of $250,000.

### Street Openings and Improvements.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—Opening of Fordham Road, from Harlem River to Jerome Avenue. Report to be made in Part III., Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 1900.

FINAL REPORT.—Acquirement of approximate entrance to Grand Boulevard and Concourse. To be filed in Part I., Supreme Court, Feb. 1.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 102d St, 25.11x82.7x25.5x83.4; Harriet A. Tomlinson and others to Mary E. Taylor..... $1

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 180th St, new line, 37.6x80.3; John T. Naughton to Fidella Sabella ..... 2,500

BECKER AV, corner of Catharine St, 50x100; also Catharine St, s e s, Lot 194, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; John J. Roche, trustee, &c., to Caroline Stern, trust deed..... 1

CHARLES ST, n s, 45.9 ft e of Greenwich St, 25.8x14.2x15.4x32.2x19.4; Henry B. Mead to Jane B. Mead..... Gift

CHARLES ST, n s, 45.9 ft e of Greenwich St, runs e 19.4x n 32.2x n w 15.4x s w 14.2x s 25.8; Jane B. Mead to Martha S. Mead ..... Gift

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22, or East Broadway at s s of New Bowery, runs s 63.3x e 16.2x n 60.10x w 17.3; Frank M. Scott to Henry Morris..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 276.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Max Satore, Jr., to James A. Glover ..... 17,000

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Pitch St, 50x104; Elizabeth Stokes to John W. Cornish..... 100

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 163d St, 98.8x50; Henry Cleland and another to George J. Fernschild ..... 9,880

LEXINGTON AV, 1,926, 28.6x70x irregular; also all title to Lexington Av, w s, 110 ft s of 119th St, runs w 40x n 10x w 30x s 0.10x e 5x s 10x e 65 to avenue x n 0.10; Charles N. Mendel to Moritz Samisch ..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 61st St, 25x 100x irregular; John F. Dillon to Frederick Haberman ..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 61st St, 22x80; Hannah J. Hull to Frederick Haberman ..... 1

MADISON AV, 667, e s, 16x89; Daniel C. Cornell to Frederick Haberman..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 63 ft s of 61st St, 16x 89; Ephraim A. Jacob and another to Frederick Haberman ..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 79 ft s of 61st St, 21.5x 100; George W. Jacoby to Frederick Haberman ..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 52.9x60.2x irregular; Joseph Meacle to Catherine Meacle ..... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 25 ft e of Louise St, 25x100; Morris Park Av, s s, 100 ft e of Louise St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Louis and Tillie Weiss..... 100

NASSAU ST, 81, 25.8x108x24x106.6; also property in Kings and Queens Counties; William Ferris to Eugene Ferris, executor ..... 1

VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 280 ft s of 171st St, proposed, 15x150.5; Robert O'Byrne, referee, to John C. Barr..... 3,500

VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 295 ft s of 171st St, proposed, 20x150.6x20x150.5; Robert O'Byrne, referee, to John C. Barr 4,500

WASHINGTON ST, 696, w s, 19.7x66x19x 70.8; Douglas Mathewson to Robert E. Creasey and wife ..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 696, w s, 19.7x66x19x 70.8; Robert E. Creasey to Douglas Mathewson ..... 1

WAVERLEY PL, 106, 22x97; William H. Flitner to Herman Stall ..... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; Charles N. Gunn to William B. Franke ..... 100

14TH ST, n s, w 25 ft of Lot 896, map of Wakefield, 25x114; James A. Glover to Max Satore, Jr..... 1

15TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Louis A. S. Bodine to George C. Bodine, 1-3 part ..... 1

15TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 103.3; Alice M. Bodine and others to John Leslie ..... 22,000

20TH ST, 220 West, 25x86.7; Rebecca Kohn to Adolph Nethe, ½ part ..... 1

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 53.10x e 96x n 18.2x e 14.6x s 15x w 3.9x s 52 to street x w 20.3; Charles F. Livermore and others to Benjamin Knower, executor, &c., quit claim..... 1

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 53.10x e 96x n 13.2x e 14.6x s 15x w 3.9x s 52 to street x w 20.3; Edward Livermore, Jr., and another, to Benjamin Knower, executor, &c., quit claim..... 1

47TH ST, 617 and 619 West, 50x100.5; William Wetterer to Susan A. and Eugene C. Ludin ..... 100

51ST ST, 424 West, 18x100.5; Louisa Samisch to Charles N. Mendel..... 1

72D ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x112.2; William F. Ingamells to Lydia B. Coffin..... 1

78TH ST, 111 East 18.8x102.2; Jacob Bernheim to Isaac J. Bernheim and others..... 1

82D ST, s s, 169.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x 102.2; Henry Velten to Betty Velten..... Gift

114TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; George E. Kent, referee, to Twelfth Ward Bank ..... 1,600

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 12½ x100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Bessie Ruth ..... 1

142D ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Boulevard, 40.6x99.11; Martha Rose to Leopold S. Oppenheim ..... 28,000

136TH ST, n s, 156 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John B. Barchfield, Jr., to Ernest J. Stark and another..... 100

173D ST, 552 West, 16.6x50; Isaac Cohen to Harry L. Rosenbaum..... 14,000

173D ST, 552 West, 16.6x50; Mandelbert Caufield to Isaac Cohen..... 1

### Recorded Leases.

BOGAN, Annie E., to James J. Larkin; Houston St, 327 West, 10 years..... $1,080

COHEN, Nathan, to Joseph Wachetinsky and another; Norfolk St, 134, 5 years.. 1,500

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Gustave Noren; 5th Av, 2,282, 5 years..... 900

ULRICH, John, to Louis Frucks; Chrystie St, 215 to 219, 10 years..... 7,300

### Recorded Mortgages.

BILHOEFER, Andrew J., to M. A. Caroline and Julia E. Glover; 110th St, n s, 143.4 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... $9,000

BLISS, Anais C., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Laight St, n w corner of Varick St, 3 years..... 90,000

BRUNCKHORST, John D. and Frederick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 225 Alexander Av, 5 years..... 7,500

BRYAN, Annie V., to Margaret R. Bateman; Amsterdam Av, e s, 70.4 ft n of 74th St, rerecorded..... 4,000

COTTER, John, to John Leahy; 183½ Cherry St, 3 years..... 5,060

CUMMINGS, Mary F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 221 East 101st St, 1 year..... 6,000

DIEHL, Charles, to Emma Schneider; 836 West 138th St, 5 years..... 4,000

DIEHL, Charles, to Josephine Hirschberg; 836 West 138th St, 5 years..... 12,000

FRANKE, William B., to Charles N. Gunn; Wendover Av, n w corner of 20th St, ½ year..... 29,000

FREEDMAN, Joseph, to Henry P. Robinson; 255 to 259 Monroe St, ½ year.... 10,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Edward Herrmann; 76th St, s s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, and three adjoining lots, demand..... 7,000

HENNESSY, Walter G., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 135 East 18th St; also, 18th St, n s, 261.11 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

HUGHES, Michael, to Emil Bloch; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 1-3 year.. 9,400

KAUFMAN, Jacobina, to Adolph Bernstein; Home St, s s, 234 ft w of Barretto St, extends to 169th St, 3 years... 1,600

KEENAN, John, to Emilie Barbier; Clinton Av, s e s, 1 w ½ of Lot 47, map of village of Tremont, 2-3 years..... 100

KORN, Louis, to John D. Crimmins; 66th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 1¼ years. 10,000

LESLIE, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 136 and 136½ West 15th St, 3 years..... 11,000

LESLIE, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138 West 15th St, 3 years ..... 10,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Emilie J. Murray; 62 Monroe St, 5 years..... 20,000

LITTER, John, to Albert A. Levi, trustee; 34th St, n s, 305 ft e of 9th Av, 4 years. 11,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Arthur B. Remington; 624 and 626 East 153d St, ½ year ..... 1,000

MORRISON, Samuel W., to Harriet E. Dunn; Anthony Av, w s, 218 ft n of Southern Boulevard, ½ year..... 500

OPPENHEIM, Anne and Herman, to William and Rachel Lesser; Broome St, n w corner of Willett St, installments..... 3,500

OPPENHEIM, Herman and Annie, to William and Rachel Lesser; Pitt St, e s, 87.9 ft n of Broome St, installments.. 3,500

PARR, John, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 33d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years ..... 20,000

REINISCH, Caroline, to William Waterbury; 2,315 Cambreling Av, 3 years.... 2,000

RIVINIUS, Emilie, to Christine Zobelt; part of Lot 124, map of village of Morrisania, 2 years..... 2,000

ROMER, Gustav, to Harris D. Colt and another; 221 East 13th St, 5 years..... 6,000

RUTH, Bessie, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 135th St, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 5 months ..... 14,430

SATORE, Max, Jr., to Julia A. Morris; west 25 ft of Lot 896, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,350

SCHULTZ, Ignatz, to Lawrence Jacobs; Charles St, s s, 112.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 16 years ..... 5,000

SINGER, Annie M. and John A., to George Herold; Lot 384, map of Unionport, 2 and 3 years..... 1,000

STACK, Johanna and William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Worth St, n w corner of Baxter St, 1 year..... 1,000

STUMPFEL, Caroline M., to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 233 and 234, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, installments..... 1,250

TIENKEN, John H., and wife to Lina A. Weber; 1,514 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 16,000

UMBEFIELD, Peter W., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 75th St, n s, 123.9 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years ..... 10,000

UPARD, Emile, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Undercliff Av, w s, 116.5 ft s from point 16.8 ft s of Sedgwick Av, runs w 96.7 to Sedgwick Av, installments..... 7,500

UPARD, Emile, to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Undercliff Av, w s, 116.5 ft s of point 16.7 ft s e of Sedgwick Av, runs w 96.7 ft to Sedgwick Av, &c, installments..... 7,000

WALSH, George W., Chrus Hitchcock, 5th Av, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 1-24 part, 2 years..... 1,800

WEISS, Louis, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 188 and 191, map of portion of Grant estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years ..... 1,000

WOOD, Robert C., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 183d St, n s, 25 ft e of Grand Av, 2 months..... 10,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTH, John C., to Margaret M. Slevin. $1,000

KRAUS, Leo M., to Harry Kraus..... 11,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Henrietta Kahn, (three assignments) ..... 10,500

MAN, William, trustee, &c., to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to the City Mortgage Company ..... 2,000

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Edmund Coffin. 16,700

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Edmund Coffin. 13,500

RUTH, Abraham, to Isaac M. Berinstein. 5,964

SIAS, Arthur W., and others, executors, &c., to Lizzetta Binninger, executrix, &c ..... 1,068

SIAS, Arthur W., and others, executors, &c., to Lizzetta Binninger, executrix, &c ..... 14,179

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Theall..... 2,430

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Franz W. Moller..... 7,750

TRUSTEES OF SYBIL K. W. HOFFMAN to J. Frederic Kernochan..... 6,000

### Mechanics' Liens.

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; D. Bravin & Co. against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor ..... $40

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 90.8 ft s of 95th St, 50x100; the Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Peter Talbot, owner and contractor ..... 515

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 37x 100; Saruya Engineering Company against Smith & Co., owners and contractors ..... 640

5TH AV, 375; East River Iron Works against Eliza A. Thorne, owner; J. Glassbrenner, contractor..... 65

9TH ST, 7 East; James Conroy against Henrietta P. and Mary E. Cuming and Joseph Auerbach, owners; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractors ..... 77

98TH ST, 25 West; Stand

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | .75⅝ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .40⅝ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .29¼ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | 3.90 |
| Cotton, middling | .07 15-16 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .08¼ |
| Sugar, granulated | $5.15 |
| Molasses, O. K. prime | .40 |
| Beef, family | 12.75 |
| Beef hams | 21.75 |
| Tallow, prime | .05⅛ |
| Pork, mess | 10.75 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb | .06¼ |
| Lard, prime | 6.22½ |
| Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry | 23.00 |
| Butter, Western creamery | .25 |

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¼@63⅝c; No. 2 red, 67½@68c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23c; No. 3 white, 24⅜@25⅝c; No. 2 rye, 52@54c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 nuxvomica seed, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.50@$2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.20@$10.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.60@$5.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.80@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6; granulated, $5.44; clover, contract grade, $8.25@$8.35.

**COTTON.**—Taken as a whole the cotton market showed all the symptoms of healthiness, although not ruling especially active nor scoring a pronounced advance. The opening was steady, with prices 3@6 points higher. The early improvement was the result of better English cables than looked for. Liquidation and covering on about even terms kept the market quite steady, but new speculation was not attempted with much confidence, as there still remained some misgivings as to the real situation of affairs at the seat of the war. At the best point of the session prices showed an advance of 8@10 points on Wednesday's closing figures, while during the weakest interval the net improvement was only a matter of 3@5 points. Whenever the market showed signs of breaking, however, there was a pretty good class of buying, with March contracts getting the preference. The trade contingent at this point were disposed to disregard current predictions of larger receipts upon the ground that they will merely represent recent heavy buying by exporters, and that as soon as this cotton is shipped the properties of the movement will again become very small. The market was finally very steady at an advance of 6@8 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 9-16c; Mobile, 7½c; Savannah, 7½c; Charleston, 7½c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Memphis, 7½c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7.61 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63@7.65 |
| February | 7.57 | 7.57 | 7.55 | 7.58@7.60 |
| March | 7.56 | 7.60 | 7.55 | 7.58@7.59 |
| April | 7.51 | 7.52 | 7.51 | 7.54@7.55 |
| May | 7.51 | 7.55 | 7.50 | 7.54@7.55 |
| June | 7.51 | 7.55 | 7.51 | 7.54@7.56 |
| July | 7.53 | 7.56 | 7.52 | 7.55@7.56 |
| August | 7.48 | 7.52 | 7.48 | 7.51@7.52 |
| September | 6.95 | 6.95 | 6.91 | 6.94@6.95 |
| October | 6.75 | 6.77 | 6.75 | 6.77@6.78 |
| November | 6.71 | 6.74 | 6.71 | 6.74@6.75 |
| December | 6.73 | 6.76 | 6.73 | 6.74@6.76 |

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; middling upland, 4¾d; futures opened steady; buyers partial 64d advance; closed steady, 1¾@1 3-64d net advance; January, 4.33s; January-February, 4.29s; February-March, 4.25s; March-April, 4.21d; April-May, 4.17s; May-June, 4.14s; June-July, 4.11½d; July-August, 4.09s; August-September, 4.03d; September-October, 3.56d; October-November, 3.49d; November-December, 3.46d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, quiet but steady.

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅛ | 73⅜ |
| July | 73⅜ | 73⅛ | 73½ | 73⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39½ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 67⅛ | 67¼ | 66⅝ | 67 |
| July | 68¼ | 68¼ | 67 13-16 | 67⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 33⅛ | 33¼ | 33 1-16 | 33⅛ |
| July | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33 11-16 | 33⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ |
| July | 22 5-16 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¼ |

**BREADSTUFFS.**—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was moderately active and generally firm, closing ½@⅝c net higher. Local traders started out with a bearish sentiment, and sold short quite freely during the first half hour, but failed to make any impression on the market owing to firmness abroad and a cold wave over Western wheat States. One of the features of cable news was a confirmation of Wednesday's reports of plague in Rosario, coupled with the usual intimations that Argentine ports might have to close. Cables at first were considerably higher both at Liverpool and Paris, but subsequently eased off. The former closed unchanged to ½d net higher, and Paris wheat 10 points up, with flour 5 points lower to 15 points net higher. The situation in our own crop States was about similar to that noted on Wednesday, the cold weather continuing over a good portion of the belt without snowfall. Arrivals at all interior points amounted to 317,000 bushels, and Northwest receipts were 261 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Wheat—In store: Northern, January, 63½c; May, 64⅝@64¾c; July, 65¾@65⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66¼@66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley—No. 2, 46@46½c; sample, 33@46c.

DULUTH, Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64¾c; May, 66¾c; July, 67c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40½c for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c on track, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; No grade, $15 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.15. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 75@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25; middlings, $17.50@$18; city mixed, $17.25@$18; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$16.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.75; oilmeal, $26.50.

**PROVISIONS.**—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23; beef hams, $21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6½c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 190-lb, 6⅛c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 6c; pickled shoulders, 9@9½c; Western, greens, 8¾@9c; city, greens, 8¾@9c. TALLOW—City, 5½@5½c; country, 5¼@6c. LARD—8c.22½; city lard, $6.75; refined lard, South America, $6.65; Continent, $6.45; 3½-gal. kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 5⅝@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7⅛c; city lard, stearine, 7c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Flour and bran unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Closing: Beef, extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short ribs, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in 20s, 39s 3d; refined, American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest United States and good do, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 57s 6d; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, February-April, 21s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s.

**COFFEE.**—Speculation in Brazil coffee futures was moderate, and the general market developed increased weakness. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, as cables, while of somewhat conflicting purport and generally higher, were not satisfactory. Against the firm feature of small receipts at Rio and Santos was the weak feature of much smaller warehouse deliveries in the United States. There was some local covering, however, which prevented any material decline. The market, following the opening call, ruled rather quiet within a range of 10 points for the entire session. Total sales were 22,000 bags. The market closed steady, with prices 5 points lower to 5 points net higher, having rallied late in the day on a spurt of local covering.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.85@6.90 |
| February | .... | .... | .... | 6.85@6.90 |
| March | 6.90 | 6.95 | 6.90 | 6.90@6.95 |
| April | .... | .... | .... | 7.00@7.10 |
| May | 7.00 | 7.05 | 7.00 | 7.05@7.10 |
| June | .... | .... | .... | 7.05@7.15 |
| July | 7.05 | 7.10 | 7.05 | 7.10@7.15 |
| August | 7.15 | 7.15 | 7.15 | 7.15@7.20 |
| September | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.25@7.30 |
| October | .... | .... | .... | 7.25@7.30 |
| November | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25@7.30 |
| December | 7.30 | 7.35 | 7.30 | 7.35@7.40 |

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$300; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 531,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ½ pfennig net lower; sales, 27,000 bags. Havre—Market opened quiet, ⅛f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ⅛f higher; sales, 42,000 bags. January, 43; February, 43.25; March, 43.50; April, 44; May, 44.25; June, 44.50; July, 44.75; August, 45.25; September, 45.50; October, 45.75; November, 46; December, 46.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10@225; Exchange, 7 9-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 172,000 bags.

**SUGAR.**—Centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

**METALS.**—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Northern, No. 2 soft, $22.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $27.50; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter $4.75.

**OILS.**—Petroleum, barrels, 80.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, 80.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; wood-ized naphtha, $11.25. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 32½c; prime Summer yellow, 35@35½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@58c. Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50c.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80@$3.90; spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.02½@$1.05; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 51½c. Resin—A, B, C and D, $1.25@$1.30; E, $1.30@$1.35; F, $1.35@$1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.75; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 51@51½c. Resin, $1.25. Crude turpentine unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

**LIVE STOCK.**—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5.25; lambs, $6.50@$7.25; culls, $5.50. HOGS—No sales.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

HEYMAN ROBINSON.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the effects of Heyman Robinson, Manufacturer of mattresses at 111 Avenue B, for $415.

SOUTH BROOKLYN RAILROAD AND TERMINAL COMPANY.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed yesterday against the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company in favor of Jonathan K. Gapen for $39,644 for deficiency.

ISAAC MORAFF.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Isaac Moraff of 307 Grand Street for $479 in favor of Uhlfelder & Hecht for dress goods sold to him. Alex. Weinstein, their attorney, said that Moraff formerly had a dry goods store on Grand Street and last Fall bought a lot of goods to take to Cuba to sell. He had returned from Cuba, and did not pay his bill for the goods purchased from Uhlfelder & Hecht, so they sued him for the money.

### Out of Town.

VOSS CONCENTRATED SOUP AND FOOD COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an attachment yesterday against the Voss Concentrated Soup and Food Company of Carthage, O., for $588 in favor of John P. Tuomey on an assigned claim for canned meats sold to the company by the Frank Diesel Can Company of Chicago. The attachment was served on two wholesale grocers here.

### PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADDISON E. DEDERICK.—Addison E. Dederick, a carpenter of Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $9,403 and no assets. He made an assignment on Dec. 31, 1896.

CHARLES REICH.—Charles Reich, a workman on furs, at 52 East Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,475, and no assets. The liabilities are all for eggs purchased in 1894, when he was a wholesale dealer in butter and eggs.

MEHAFFEY & PHILLIPS.—William H. Mehaffey and Charles H. Phillips, who composed the firm of Mehaffey & Phillips, importers of buttons, formerly at 27 Howard Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $927 to four creditors and no assets. The firm sold out in December, 1895, and it was said that they compromised with most of their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

MATHEW F. RILEY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mathew F. Riley, builder, of Union Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, by the following creditors: Luigi Marino, $1,087; Conrad Malkmes, $540; Pasquale Zeolla, $15; and Newschaffer & Co., $325; all for work on five buildings, which Riley was erecting on Union Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. They allege that he is insolvent, and committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring the property above mentioned on Oct. 17 to John F. O'Leary, a creditor, in order to prefer him.

HUNNINGHAUS & LINDEMANN.—Hunninghaus & Lindemann, formerly manufacturers of window shades at 79 Walker Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 9, 1898, have asked leave to withdraw the petition and to have the proceedings dismissed. Creditors were ordered to show cause yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller at 346 Broadway why their request should not be granted. There was no opposition. The matter was merely formal, as the firm effected a settlement with their creditors sixteen months ago at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and dissolved partnership.

### Receiver for Rents.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed William E. Wyatt receiver of rents of 255 Pearl Street in a suit brought by Mary A. Chisolm against Joseph E. Weed and others to foreclose a mortgage of $35,000 made by Mr. Weed on June 23, 1896. The property has passed through several hands since then, and on Oct. 28 last was purchased by Emma W. Vaughan and Kenerk & Healy. Miss Vaughan is a sister of William W. Vaughan, dealer in building materials, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 4 last, and it is said his interest was put in her name on account of his bankruptcy. His trustee in bankruptcy, it was stated, claims that the half interest in the property in her name belongs to his creditors.

### E. Berry Wall's Creditors Meet.

A meeting of the creditors of E. Berry Wall was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller at 346 Broadway. Mr. Wall filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 22, showing liabilities of $9,384 and no assets except clothing valued at $250, which is exempt. Three creditors proved their claims at the meeting yesterday, as follows: George Latham, $3,084; Henrietta Latham, $3,272; Oliver Moore's estate, $81. No trustee was elected.

### Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Adolph Blitz of 824 Lexington Avenue, whose liabilities were $423,178. He was formerly in business at Nashville, Tenn.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| AARON, Julius—John Schwenke | $97 |
| ABRAHAM, Abram—S. Anzelmo | 895 |
| BORNKAMP, Charles—R. M. Rodgers | 98 |
| BOYLE, James W.—E. Brown | 2,180 |
| BADGER, Mary—E. Dumble | 56 |
| BALL, Mary E. and Elmer E.—Lizzie F. Conabeer | 1,123 |
| BALL, Mary E. and Elmer E.—Same | 410 |
| BERTINE, Edward D.—Elihu Thomson | 626 |
| BERTINE, Edward D.—Isabella G. Francis | 773 |
| CLARK, Margaret—Equitable General Proviling Company | 61 |
| CARMICHAEL, Thomas—George Day | 150 |
| CORBETT, Frank E.—Union Printing Co. | 30 |
| CLARK, David A.—J. W. Zeigler and another | 120 |
| DENNISON, Hugh—Aspell & Co | 97 |
| DAVIES, Joseph W.—W. D. Berrian | 872 |
| DILLEN, Wilson—P. H. Bresnan Type Founding Co | 153 |
| DALTON, Walter—A. J. Hague | 104 |
| DRIGGS, Louis L., Herman Diehlitz and Charles Feldmeier—L. J. Bonifacer | 177 |
| GROTTA, Rosa—Christian Frank and another | 176 |
| GANNON, Sarah, administratrix—Catherine McGuire and another | 369 |
| GRAMLIS, George H.—Theodore G. Stein | 1,375 |
| EWING, John—Horstman, Sanderson Co | 52 |
| FRISCH, Herman R. Hill | 39 |
| FINKELSTEIN, John—R. Safian | 34 |
| FRIEDMAN, Joseph—G. Quiana | 16 |
| FARLEY, John—J. Reilly | 348 |
| FLYNN, Margaret—J. L. Lissner | 92 |
| FALES, Colgate—W. H. Henneberger and others | 115 |
| GILLETTE, Michael G.—Town Topics Publishing Company | 61 |
| HASBROUCK, Jacob C.—G. H. Rosenblatt | 89 |
| HURNEY, Joseph J.—Emanuel Elsing and others | 334 |
| HOFFMAN, Charles, Jr.—William S. Lewis | 6,175 |
| HALL, James S.—William E. Gray | 104 |
| HIRSCH, William—Henrietta Adler | 186 |
| HAWKES, John W.—S. Scholnik | 39 |
| HORN, Ambrose M.—Nesuwith | 165 |
| HUNGERBUHLER, Arnold A., Jr.—C. H. Meyer | 152 |
| HELMAN, Louis—J. H. Scully | 175 |
| JORDAN, Patrick—D. Miller | 73 |
| KING, Francis—Equitable General Providing Company | 38 |
| KOECHLEIN, John—Same | 23 |
| LESS, Louis—M. Sampter and others | 133 |
| LEOPOLD, Isaac—E. S. Alpaugh and others | 119 |
| MAIRS, Charles F.—S. S. Furman | 650 |
| MOORE, James F.—Kingan Provision Company | 87 |
| MILNE, Francis—Equitable General Providing Company | 50 |
| MEYERS, Michael—Equitable Providing Company | 50 |
| MARSTEN, Francis E.—Marie Obry | 40 |
| MORAFF, Isaac—S. Uhlfelder and another | 499 |
| McCLELLAND, David H.—F. J. McClelland, costs | 90 |
| McGOLDRICK, Honora—E. Eising and others | 215 |
| NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE —Mount & Robertson | 120 |
| O'NEIL, James—W. H. Mahoney | 1,837 |
| PRATT, William—R. Scott and another | 2,096 |
| PHYFE, Harry E.—Samuel H. Stone | 840 |
| PARKE, Mary A.—A. L. Biedler | 151 |
| PALE?, George, Frank E. Stephens and Joseph C. Cocker—William M. Crane Company | 473 |
| RIORDAN, William J.—M. Meyer | 282 |
| REYNOLDS, John—Louis Brenner, costs | 125 |
| RAYMOND, Sarah E., executrix, &c.—A. J. Dittenhoefer and another, executors, &c., costs | 121 |
| ROBINSON, Hermann—N. Kirsh | 99 |
| SCHUMACHER, Anna, administratrix—B. Kahn, costs | 70 |
| SAGAR, John E.—United Electric Light and Power Company | 133 |
| STURLA, Annie H.—Stevens Real Estate Company | 214 |
| SCHWAB, Isaac—D. S. Yankauer | 37 |
| SOUTH BROOKLYN RAILROAD AND Terminal Company—Jonathan K. Gapen | 39,644 |
| STERECKX, Alphonse, and William A. Floyd—R. Lax | 604 |
| SMITH, James J.—National Cash Register Company | 214 |
| STIMPSON, Charles—Equitable General Providing Company | 40 |
| THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Metta Rosentreter and others | 3,504 |
| THE CONGREGATION RODEPH SHOlom Anshe Polotzk—Peretz Brainin | 182 |
| THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —Isaac Jacobs | 1,164 |

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 624.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC BLANKFEIN and MORRIS DIETZ, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Blankfein and Morris Dietz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 25 1900.

NO. 2,063.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOLDFINE, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Goldfine of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Goldfine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th, 1900.

### SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Thalia Fernando, Jacob Schmitt, and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 26, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d29-1aw6wF&f9

### LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mining Company, held on the 22d day of January, 1900, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of this Company have become satisfied that it is desirable to exchange their stock in this Company for the stock of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that there shall be a transfer and conveyance of all its real and personal property, mining and other claims, and all other assets and effects, including the good-will and undertakings of this Company, to the said El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, for the purpose of effectuating such exchange; and,

Whereas, Upon making such exchange, it is deemed unnecessary to continue the business of this corporation, and that it is desirable to take such steps as are necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia to dissolve this corporation;

Now, therefore, all the stockholders of this corporation consenting thereto, be it

Resolved, That the business of this corporation be discontinued, that the property and assets thereof which may remain after the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the corporation be divided among the stockholders, that public notice of this resolution be immediately given by advertisement in The Evening Mail, a newspaper of general circulation published at Charleston, West Virginia, and in The New York Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, once a week in each of said newspapers for at least six weeks; that said resolution be forthwith certified by the President of this corporation under his hand and the common seal of this Company to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and that all debts and liabilities of the corporation be forthwith paid.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, President.

ELLIOTT M. WEST, Secretary.

ja26-1aw6wFr1

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 23, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR P. MUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

LEGAULT, ELOI.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIE DUFRESNE, Marie Martine Alma Legault, Marie Dreslixa Dufresne Frazer, Victoria Dufresne, and Francois Dufresne, if living, and if dead, to his widow and next of kin, his heirs at law, devisees, and legatees, whose names and residences are unknown and cannot after due inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ELOI LEGAULT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ida F. Emerson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ELOI LEGAULT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, 1900. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja26-1aw6wF

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(Sd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja19-1aw6wF&m2

HALSTEAD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HALSTEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lillian Herbert Andrews, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. HANNAH C. WIBIRT, Executrix. LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

HILTON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of the estate of Henry Hilton, No. 289 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HORACE RUSSELL, EDWARD D. HARRIS, Executors. RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executors, 289 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of

# MANHATTAN LIFE REPLIES

## Rock Foundation Permits No Settlement of Building.

### Mr. Crocker's Counsel Declares the North Wall and the Big Cornice Overhang.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has issued a statement relative to the alleged encroachment of its building on the adjoining property of George Crocker, at 70 Broadway. It is in part as follows:

"William J. Fryer, a member of the Board of Examiners in the Department of Buildings, says that as a member of that board he carefully examined the original plans of both the foundations and the superstructure, and, in his opinion, the foundations placed under the building being carried down to bedrock, have never, and will never, permit any settlement of the building. In his personal and thorough examination, recently made, there is no evidence that the north wall, which adjoins the Crocker property, is in any different position from what it was when it was originally erected. It is conceded that the cornices project beyond the dividing lot lines, but these are purely ornamental and temporal, and must of necessity be removed when an adjoining building is erected to the same height.

"Mr. Sooysmith, the distinguished engineer, said that as to the foundations and stability in general of the building, these had never been questioned, and that the foundations were on bedrock and absolutely perfect, and that the walls built upon these foundations had never and could never settle a particle."

Eugene D. Hawkins of 111 Broadway, counsel for Mr. Crocker, made the following statement last night:

"The results of the three different surveys taken at the instance of Mr. Crocker, show that the north wall of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company Building at the Broadway end overhangs its base and Mr. Crocker's building, 70 Broadway, 5⅝ inches.

"Part of this overhang the Manhattan Life Insurance Company admits, but the most of it, it claims, is due to the lateral movement of Mr. Crocker's building at the time the Manhattan Life Insurance Company made the foundation for its new building. This southward movement of 70 Broadway, the witnesses for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company stated, was due in part to the pressure on 70 Broadway coming from the direction of the Union Trust Company Building, 80 Broadway, the foundations of which it claims are not upon bedrock.

"The improbability of these claims is clearly demonstrated (1) by the uncontradicted surveys of Mr. Francis W. Ford, which show that Mr. Crocker's building is exactly in the same position now as it was in 1892; (2) by the uncontradicted testimony that the Union Trust Company's building has not moved; (3) by the testmony that the flagging, coping, front walls, and foundations of the building between the Union Trust Company's building and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building are unbroken and all in line.

"It was because of the refusal of the Insurance Company to permit Mr. Crocker to utilize its wall so as not to lose the space occupied by the encroachment that Mr. Crocker began this action for an injunction to compel the removal of so much of the wall as the surveys showed overhang his premises.

"In addition to the above encroachment, the three cornices of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's north wall overhang Mr. Crocker's property from one to three feet, all the way from Broadway to New Street."

# MISS KELLAM PLEADS GUILTY.

## Actress Admits that She Committed Perjury to Avoid Paying Damages to Mary B. O. Maris.

Adelaide Kellam, an actress, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail for the last six months for contempt of court in refusing to pay a judgment obtained against her, pleaded guilty to perjury yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

Miss Kellam was the defendant in a civil suit for $2,000 brought against her in the City Court in October, 1897, by Mary B. O. Maris, also an actress, who said that she had lent the money to the defendant. She stated in her complaint that she received as security for her loan a quantity of what purported to be diamond jewelry, but that afterward it turned out the gems were paste. Miss Kellam failed to pay the judgment obtained against her, and when examined in supplementary proceedings on Feb. 15, 1899, testified that she had no money. She was asked then if she had received any insurance at the time of her father's death, and answered that she had not, and that her father's life had never, to her knowledge, been insured. Francis A. Hine, an employe of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, testified that the company had issued a policy for $1,000 to Mr. Kellam Jan. 20, 1862, and that $1,248.37 was paid to Adelaide Kellam after his death, in November, 1898. The actress was committed to jail for contempt of court and afterward indicted for perjury. She was remanded until Friday for sentence.

# POLICEMAN TRIED FOR ASSAULT.

## Commissioner Hess Reserves Decision in the De Leon Case.

Policeman Patrick McGovern of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was tried before Commissioner Hess yesterday on a complaint made by a boy, Solon De Leon, a son of Daniel De Leon, the Socialist leader. Young De Leon alleged that on Dec. 27 he was assaulted by the officer, and afterward arrested by him on a false charge. De Leon had been one of several boys engaged in a football game in a vacant lot at Seventy-eighth Street and Avenue A.

The boy said that after the game had been broken up by McGovern the latter struck him because he refused to leave the lot. Two other boys, Albert Bush and John Marshall, testified to the same effect. McGovern denied that he had struck the boy, and Patrolman Parsloe, who was with him at the time, confirmed his denial. The elder De Leon acted as counsel for his son. Commissioner Hess reserved his decision.

# CITY SWEEPERS' PAY CUT.

## New Rule of Deputy Commissioner Quinn—Funds Short.

Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Quinn of Brooklyn Borough issued a notice to his sweepers yesterday that for an indefinite period they would have to take one day's leave of absence each week without pay. This is said to be due to the large increase in the salaries account of the sweepers.

When Commissioner Quinn presented his estimate last year he asked for $2,124,234 for the maintenance of the department. He was allowed $1,405,005. It was understood that the salaries of the sweepers were to be graded the same as those of policemen and firemen. The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution providing that the men receive the maximum amount, beginning on Jan. 1. This action was taken in accordance with the law known as the Prevailing Rate of Wages statute. While the Board fixed the salary at the maximum, $720, it is said, it made no provision for the increase, which aggregated about $120,000 a year.

Commissioner Quinn was at first inclined to dismiss 150 to 200 of the sweepers to keep within the appropriation.

### Life Saving at Many Stations.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York has issued its tenth annual report. The association has over six hundred life-saving stations, and more than 6,000 members enrolled. During the last year the expenditures amounted to $6,231.60, and contributions were received to the amount of $4,972.25. For lives saved from drowning 113 honor medals were awarded. The total number of lives saved during the season was 468.

### To Succeed Inspector Quinlan.

Robert Warchorn, for some years an Inspector of Immigration, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as Supervising Inspector in charge of the Contract Labor Bureau at this port to succeed John J. Quinlan, resigned. The appointment is understood to be a temporary one. Mr. Warchorn will take charge of the bureau on Feb. 1.

# EX-GOV. MORTON WINS.

## Jury Unmoved by Music Teacher's Complaints About the Douglass—Singers' Long Climb.

Prof. Paul Wiallard, a teacher of singing at 485 Fifth Avenue, was defeated on Wednesday in a suit brought against him by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton in the City Court before Judges O'Dwyer and a jury. The action was brought to recover $330 alleged to be due for rent.

Prof. Wiallard in December, 1898, leased for a year a large suite of apartments on the sixth floor of the Douglass apartment house at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, which is owned by ex-Gov. Morton. The professor conducted his conservatory and lived on this floor until last May, when he suddenly sent his family to Montreal for the Summer and took up his temporary residence at the Lotos Club. The family never returned to the Douglass and the professor refused to pay the rent for the last seven months of the term of the lease.

When the case was called in court Prof. Wiallard told the jury that the elevator at the Douglass was nearly always out of repair, and his pupils were consequently compelled to walk up six flights of stairs to reach the conservatory of music. After walking up six flights of stairs, the professor averred, even the most ambitious singer could not accomplish much Frequently, he declared, students had to sit in idleness trying to recover their breath. The professor also said that this was the cause of monetary loss to him. The heating apparatus, he further said, was erratic.

The jury decided against the professor.

# SOUTHERN MORMON MISSIONS.

## The American Missionary Association Reports on Its Progress.

The American Missionary Association, which through Prof. H. L. Hoyt of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been investigating the Mormon propaganda in the South, has issued a report on the subject, reviewing the methods of Mormon organization throughout the South and the work thus far accomplished by it.

Mr. Hoyt reports that there are now 500 Elders working as missionaries in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. The entire work is under the direction of Elder Rich, whose headquarters are at Chattanooga. Although failing in their efforts at winning converts in the cities, except among the most illiterate classes, Mr. Hoyt says that they have met with some success with the mountain people, chiefly because the latter have natural religious inclinations and are isolated from contracting influences. The Mormons claim between 9,000 and 10,000 converts in the South, which Mr. Hoyt concedes to be a fair estimate. The Elders do not urge their converts to emigrate to Utah, but rather to remain and propagate their faith in their own communities. They do not preach polygamy, but defend the doctrine in its relation to the history of the Mormon Church.

# COURT ON WIFE-BEATERS.

## Hot Oil Suggested as One Punishment —Mr. Schramm's Complaint.

Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, made use of strong language in regard to wife beaters in general and Adam Schramm of 622 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, in particular.

"Any man who beats his wife," declared the Magistrate to Schramm, "should have hot oil poured over him, then be whipped, and afterward hanged. No punishment I can think of is bad enough for a wife beater."

Schramm had had his wife arrested, and wanted her sent to the workhouse, charging her with drinking and making home a place of misery. In reply the wife had told the Magistrate that she never drank anything except beer occasionally. She had a baby in her arms when she came to court. She further told the Magistrate that Schramm beat her.

Schramm said that he never struck her except once in a while when she was intoxicated and exasperated him by her conduct.

Mrs. Schramm said that Schramm had three sisters who came to the house and made trouble.

"Keep your sisters out of your house," was the Magistrate's order. And then, turning to Mrs. Schramm, he said:

"If any of those sisters of his come to the house let me know, and I will issue a warrant for the arrest of all of them."

# LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE A QUESTION OF FACT.—Mrs. Anna N. Beecher, as executrix of Charles L. C. Beecher, who was killed three years ago by being struck by a locomotive of the Long Island Railroad Company at Jamaica, L. I., brought a suit against the company for damages. A dismissal of the complaint at Trial Term was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, and that decision was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Evidence was given upon the trial that the company had started the train on the south track at Jamaica substantially every morning for many years, and that during all that period of time, upon the announcement by the doorman of "the rapid transit for Brooklyn" the people were accustomed to rush out to the station over the platform to the north tracks, then across them to and upon the platform, in readiness to board the train as soon as it came to a stop. The Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the jury were at liberty to find that this custom had been so long continued that such an announcement by the doorman on the morning of the accident constituted an invitation to every passenger there, including the decedent, to pass out of the station, across the station platform, then over the north tracks, and to the platform of the south track, with the assurance that the way was not only free from obstructions, but would remain so for such a reasonable time as would enable them to pass to the train in safety. The question whether or not the deceased man was guilty of contributory negligence in failing to look or listen as the train which caused his death approached was therefore one of fact and should be submitted to the jury. Judgment absolute was ordered for the plaintiff upon a stipulation made by the defendant.

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IMPORTING LOW-QUALITY TEAS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, by an act of Congress passed nearly three years ago, was authorized, with a board of tea experts, to establish standards of purity, quality, and fitness for consumption of all kinds of teas imported into the United States; and the act prohibited the importation of teas below the standard, on penalty of their re-exportation or destruction. William J. Cruikshank, Montague Hope, Rowe Harris, Russell Bleecker, and Mark Bagalley, who —with knowledge of the act and of the standards—imported teas below standard, brought suit on their rejection by Collector Bidwell, to enjoin him from holding or destroying the teas, claiming the act to be unconstitutional, for various reasons. A decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York dismissing the bill of the complainants was recently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fuller, giving the opinion, held that the mere fact that the law was unconstitutional did not entitle the parties to relief by injunction against proceedings in compliance with it. The sole ground of equity jurisdiction put forward in the bill of complaint was the inadequacy of the remedy at law, in that the injuries threatened were not susceptible of complete compensation in damages. The Court held that the bill was defective, in that it did not allege facts showing ground for equitable relief. Nobdy, the Chief Justice said, had a vested right to import tea of low quality.

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NE EXEAT IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—Abraham and Nathan Lipke, composing the firm of A. Lipke & Brother, against whom bankruptcy proceedings had been instituted by Messrs. Overstein & Kohner, for creditors, when arrested and brought before Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, three weeks ago, on an order in the nature of a writ of ne exeat, were held in $1,500 bail that they should not depart from the jurisdiction of the court and would obey its lawful orders and decrees. No examination being asked for, bail was immediately given. Then a motion was made by Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind on behalf of the bankrupts to vacate the writ, on the ground that it was void because it did not state on its face that the defendants were brought before the court for examination. Judge Brown has decided that, as no examination was asked for, the right to it had been waived, and he denied the motion, holding that the facts stated in the sworn petition upon which the writ was granted warranted the belief that the defendants were about to abscond, and thereby greatly embarrass the administration of the bankruptcy proceedings. Without the occasional exercise of this power, the Court says, a bankrupt could easily defy and largely nullify all adverse proceedings against him, by absconding with his assets.

# WOMEN ON BIG REFORMS

## Inquiring Spirit Moves West End Republican Association.

## CHARGES A TAMMANY TRICK

### May Ask Raines to Define Saloon and Hotel, and Legislature to Curb Surface Lines.

Trolley and cable cars, the sudden stops and starts thereof, the elevated structure in Battery Park, the difference between a "Raines law hotel" and a saloon, and the general desirability of reforming the west side, were some of the matters which received attention at yesterday's meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Association, held in the rooms of the West End Republican Club, Broadway near Eighty-second Street. On the subject of surface cars, it seemed agreed that something should be done to allow women time to board them, and several women imputed sinister motives to Tammany Hall in its fight against the Battery Park structure. As to the desirability of continuing personal efforts toward west side reform, there was some uncertainty, deepened by inquiries as to the essential points of difference between hotels and cafés.

The club had before yesterday's meeting discussed the question of excise violations, and taken action thereon. Last December Mrs. Charles O'Connor Irwin of 120 West Eighty-fourth Street, a member of the association, had a disagreeable experience associated with an open saloon while on her way to church. Other members of the association united with her in sending a letter of complaint to the Police Commissioners. The Commissioners replied through the commanders of the West Sixty-eighth Street and West One Hundredth Street Police Stations that the localities complained of were at all times orderly. On Wednesday, to their utter surprise, Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. B. F. Ostrom were subpoenaed by Magistrate Mott to give evidence in a case against Owen McCann, whose saloon had been complained of. This the women of course were unable to do. It was said yesterday that the members of the association did not care to act as detectives, but they wanted the police to do their duty. It was alleged by several members that the subpoena serving was a Tammany trick to discourage Republican women.

The matter came up yesterday, when the association went into Committee of the Whole. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the President, thought that the Police Board was able to provide its own detectives.

"All we want to know," she said, "is where they are."

Mrs. Clarence Burns announced that she had a letter giving a list of places run in violation of the law, which, after investigation, she would send to the public.

"I think we have gone as far as we want to in this matter," said Mrs. Irwin, who had been subpoenaed.

"Personally I draw the line at appearing in court. We were told yesterday afternoon that it was a mistake our being called, as we could know nothing of the case. It is strange that two women should be called from a club to give evidence against one whom we have never seen. We should make our reports more carefully in the future, I think."

Mrs. S. Solomons did not think that the saloon need concern the association.

"The liquor saloon," said she, "concerns full-grown men. I don't see why we should interfere with the province of the police. We—"

"Because the police don't do their duty," a member interrupted.

By this time the discussion had become general.

"How can you tell a Raines law hotel?" asked one woman.

Three answers came simultaneously.

"A dining room separate from the bar."

"The shades must be all up."

"A café is not a hotel."

"We ought to have a copy of the law," suggested one.

"Oh, write to Mr. Raines; he'll send it to you," was the general reply.

"I'd really like to know all about it," a member said in a short lull that followed, "because I've seen people going into a saloon on Sunday, and I couldn't tell whether it was a Raines law hotel or not."

The others laughed. It was finally agreed to leave the matter to a committee.

The association agreed to send for a copy of some bill or other now pending in the Legislature," and to prepare an amendment requiring trolley and cable cars to come to a full stop in taking on or letting off passengers.

Mrs. L. B. Niver read a review in verse of current events whose concluding stanza was:

You see, I have the Roberts case,
The Taylor-Goebel feud,
Mr. Bryan on his ostrich,
With his doctrine that's no good.
As to Philippine expansion,
McKinley was my choice.
His policy is also mine,
With heart and soul and voice.

The meeting then adjourned.

# MOLINEUX TRIAL POSTPONED.

## Juror Brown Still Ill, and the Recorder Says His Fellow-Jurymen Need a Rest.

Court convened yesterday morning for the resumption of the trial of the Molineux case, but as reported would be the case, Manheim Brown, the tenth juror, was unable to be present, and Recorder Goff postponed the trial until Monday morning next at 10:30 o'clock. After the jury had been polled the Recorder made the following announcement:

"I have received a letter this morning from Mr. Brown's physician, also an oral message, in which Dr. Tyneberg states that Mr. Brown cannot appear to-day with safety to his health. The physician says that the illness is not serious. It is merely what is commonly called 'an attack of the grip' with a rheumatic affection. I do not think, under these circumstances, that the interests of this defendant will suffer in the least if Mr. Brown has two days more in which to recuperate. I am of the opinion you gentlemen all need a rest until that time."

Mr. Osborne was asked if he had succeeded in finding any new evidence for the prosecution, and replied that he had not been looking for any.

"I would not call another witness, other than those I have already summoned, the two experts and Dr. Weston, if you were to furnish me a dozen. What is the use of it? Haven't I called enough to prove my case?"

Mr. Weeks would not discuss any of the features of his defense, except to intimate that it would not be so long as the prosecution.

Dr. Tyneberg said last night that his patient, Juror Brown, was improving, and he thought he would be able to report at court for duty Monday morning.

### Eleven Jurors Not Enough.

The trial of John Reedy, the Pocantico Hills Postmaster, and George Morris of this city, on the charge of using the United States mails in trying the "green goods" game was unexpectedly adjourned yesterday morning on account of an accident to George F. Doak of 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, one of the jurymen. Doak fell on Wednesday and broke three of his ribs. Assistant United States Attorney Baldwin proposed to go on with eleven jurors. Abraham Levy, attorney for Morris, opposed this, and Judge Thomas of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, who is presiding at the trial, held that such a proceeding would be of doubtful constitutionality.

# TEACHER CALLS POLICEMAN.

## Has Two of His Pupils Arrested for Fighting Out of School.

Homer C. Bristol, Principal of Public School No. 10, at Seventh Avenue and Windsor Place, Brooklyn, caused the arrest yesterday of two of his pupils, Frank Wicks, thirteen years old, and John Harvey, fourteen years old, for fighting during the noon recess.

When the boys returned to school in the afternoon the Principal, who had seen them fighting, sent for a policeman and had them taken to a police station. The Sergeant refused to hold the boys, and they were taken, together with the complaining Principal, to the Butler Street Court, where Magistrate Bristow paroled them until Saturday. The action of Principal Bristol is said to have caused much indignation among the parents of children attending his school. He defended his course as a necessary example to aid in suppressing the frequent schoolboy fights.

"Attractive figures."

We lose nothing on these $2.25 men's shoes—it's the other fellow that loses.

They were made to retail at $3.50 to $4.50.

Here, now, all sizes, $2.25.

An odd and end mixture of about 250 boys' double-breasted, short trouser suits, sizes 5 to 15.

Old price $5 to $8, now labelled $2.75.

A tiny handful of boys' reefers and overcoats, sizes 2½ to 5.

Were $6 to $8, now price matches quantity—$3.50.

These shoes, suits and reefers are all at the Leonard and Prince Street stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


# HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Yale students are no more averse to turning an honest dollar when they can than the majority of mankind. They are the fiercest sort of speculators, as attendants at the football and baseball games played at New Haven have learned to their cost. Some of the alumni of that institution who were at the junior promenade on Tuesday—the social event of the year in college life—are telling a story of how a couple of the student speculators met with a financial Waterloo during the week. Violets are Yale's flower, and every lady wears them to the exclusion of all others during "promenade week." The price is generally $2 a hundred, and has been at that rate ever since junior "proms" were instituted. The two students referred to decided to make a bit of money by underselling the local florists, and bought 50,000 of the blossoms from New York dealers which they decided to sell at $1.75 per hundred to their fellow-students. The scheme started off all right and worked until the local florists began to notice a falling off in the demand for the Yale flower. Then they began an investigation, found what the scheme was, and cut their rates first to $1.50, and then, when the speculative students met that rate, to $1 a hundred, and at that price flooded the market to the sorrow of the student speculators, whose college mates refused to pay more than the market price even to help them out of a hole. As the wholesale prices of the blossoms here is $1.25 per hundred, it was a losing transaction all round, but the florists won out and taught the student speculators a lesson that they think will be effective for some years to come. Midwinter violets have rarely sold so cheaply, and the New Haven girls were the winners, as their bouquets were larger and handsomer than were ever before seen at a Yale function.

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Stamp collectors have a novelty which reached here by the last mail in the shape of Cape Colony samps issued in that portion of the colony that has been annexed to the South African Republic, for a time at least. These are the regular issue of British stamps, across the face of which have been stamped the letters "S. A. R." and the value of the stamp in Boer coinage. Dealers have not yet been able to secure these specimens, in any number at least, and there is a fancy value attached to the bits of printed paper that makes their actual worth to collectors an unknown quantity until some one ascertains how many of them have been issued.

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"If Conolly had as many fingers as he had originally I think he would be much more satisfactory in Dan Daly's part," said the woman at the Casino who was watching the performance of "The Belle of New York." "Do you know, it positively makes me nervous, and while he is on the stage the sight of that missing finger overshadows everything else, in spite of the fact that that remark is the worst kind of an Irish bull. Every time he moves his right hand the one thing that strikes me is that missing first finger, and I really can think of nothing but it, no matter what else may be said or done."

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"Thursday is my apple day," said the buyer for one of the large up-town markets while on a visit to the fruit quarter down town yesterday. "I always stock up heavily then for the Saturday trade, which demands the best of apples. New York people are a funny lot to cater to, and a man who does not know the habits of the masses would have a hard time buying for his trade. I have a lot of customers who never buy apples except on Saturday, and then they want the very best. It seems that New York men have a fondness for crunching apples on Sunday, and the housewife of the great middle classes lays in a supply for his use on that day. During the rest of the week eating apples are a drug on the market, and the only apples for which there is then a demand are pie apples. Incidentally, too, it may be stated that the New Yorker is the greatest pie eater in the world, much as he may laugh at the New Englander about that habit. Pie stuffs are always saleable, and the market man who does not keep a good supply of them will find his trade leaving him."

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Mrs. Grace Van Studdiford, the prima donna of Jefferson de Angelis's comic opera company, and Papinta, the dancer of the continuous performance houses, are both owners of racing stables. The former goes in for the thoroughbred horse, and her name figures in the list of recent nominators to the stakes of Western racing associations. Papinta has a breeding farm in California, where she raises trotters and races them in the California circuit. All of which is suggested by the fact that the most famous racing woman since the death of the Duchess of Montrose, Lily Langtry, is acting here now, and has declared that she is out of racing for good. Her racing name was "Mr. Jersey." Papinta races as "Mr. Holpin," which is her husband's name.

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Half hose of deep Yale blue, with white polka dots of small size, are the latest imported novelty for men's wear, and were shown at one of the fashionable haberdashers yesterday. What with these and the shirts of bright pink that have been declared to be the correct thing for Spring wear, the up-to-date man will be a very gorgeous thing when the Winter has gone and he adds to these the bright-colored scarfs that he will wear about his neck if he would be thoroughly in the fashion.

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It would seem as if the Japanese scheme for house decoration had reached the limit and that a reaction was about to take place among fashionable people. At all events, there has been an outbreak of Japanese auction sales in all parts of the city. More than a score of these have been running between Central Park and the Battery during the week, at which all sorts of trinkets, presumably of Japanese make, have been disposed of in a way that would seem to indicate that the owners of the stock were anxious to get rid of it. These auction sales are good barometers, generally indicating that a prevailing fad has reached the limit, has become common, and is therefore dropped by the exclusive ones.

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"I see that we are now called upon to buy tickets for a benefit to Edward E. Rice, the theatrical speculator, whose balloon has burst again, as it has done a dozen times before in his career," remarked a gentleman whose face is always familiar at the first nights at the principal theatres. "Of course it is all very nice for theatrical managers to get together and try to pull Rice out of the financial waters that engulf him every year or so. It's a sort of brotherly love for which you and I have to pay, and for which a lot of actors have to contribute their services. But it strikes me that the proper thing under the circumstances would be for the managers to give the benefit for the men and women of Rice's company who did not receive their salaries and who cannot find a theatrical speculator at any street corner ready to back them in some new scheme. They are the actual sufferers from Rice's 'enterprises,' and they are the ones it strikes me who are in need of a benefit. Rice is always able to find a backer, and seems to come up smiling after every successive failure."

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"Do you know," asked the man who was fussing about one of the automobiles at the Madison Square Garden show, "that the first automobile that was successfully run as a public conveyance is now stowed away in a barn at Locust Valley, over on Long Island? It is a crude affair, and was built in 1866, I believe, by Richard Dudgeon, whose son still owns the rough and unsightly conveyance. It was propelled by steam, and looked something like the pictures of the old locomotives that were built when the steam railroad was in an experimental stage. The wheels are of cedar with steel tires, and are very solid affairs. There are four of them, the heaviest pair in front, where the greatest weight is, as the machinery is located there. The rear wheels are the drivers, connected with the machinery in front. The boiler, covered with a cocoa matting, formed the floor of the wagon, and the water tanks were stretched along the sides, seats being placed over them that would accommodate ten people. The seat for the driver of the machine is at the extreme rear end of the carriage, and from it he operated the steering gear with a lever, much as a sailor manages a boat. Mechanically the thing was all right, but it was clumsy, and the tread of the tire was not sufficiently wide to allow it to run over the ordinary dirt country road, though I believe it would run smoothly on an asphalt pavement if the experiment could be tried. It was not the first steam wagon that Mr. Dudgeon made, for he had one involving the same principles that was shown at the New York Crystal Palace in the days before the war, and that was burned in the fire that destroyed that show building. The one now in existence had a lot of actual use, and served the purposes for which it was built when the weather was fair and the roads dry enough for it to run over. Some experts who have looked over the old machine declare that the principle is one that is simple, and that there is no reason why it could not now be applied, as the first cost of such a direct-connected steam wagon would be smaller than for any other model. But I suppose our modern methods are so much better as a whole that steam will never again be a popular motive power in these days when electricity is so much more readily made available."

### Sentenced for Naturalization Fraud.

Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday sentenced Louis Hurvitz to imprisonment in Sing Sing for one year and three days for attempting to register at a polling booth in Chrystie Street last October on fraudulent naturalization papers, obtained in the United States Court in Brooklyn. The jury which found Hurvitz guilty recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The convicted man has a wife and three children.


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500 dozen,—all linen, hand sewn lace edge,—hemstitched.
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Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,—with embroidered corner design and initial.
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By JUSTICE DAVID McADAM of the Supreme Court.

*The Evolution of the Seeing Eye*
By WILLIAM PATTEN, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College

*Needs of the Army*
By CAPT. E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. A., retired.

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To-night at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE, Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Saligniac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
To-morrow Aft., at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Oceller (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Saligniac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, Breu